

PEOPLE
mpg Sans Sh

The Global Newspaper
Editorial Paris
Printed Simultaneously
in Paris, London, Zurich,
Hong Kong, Singapore,
Tokyo and Marseille

WEATHER DATA APPEAR ON PAGE 12

o. 31,533

Herald Tribune

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

PARIS, SATURDAY-SUNDAY, JULY 7-8, 1984

ESTABLISHED 1887

Russians Reaffirm Offer to Negotiate

By Seth Mydans
New York Times Service

MOSCOW — The Soviet Union said Friday that its offer for negotiations to ban weapons in space is still valid but that it would not include other subjects in the talks, the United States has proposed. In addition, the Russians insist on a moratorium on the testing of space weapons beginning with the start of talks in September.

A Soviet spokesman, Vladimir Ikonnikov, said, "Negotiations on space weapons are incompatible with continuing tests."

A U.S. State Department spokesman, Alan Romberg, said Friday that the Soviet confirmation of their offer was "good news." The Washington Post reported.

Mr. Romberg repeated an earlier statement that the United States had accepted the original Moscow proposal "with no preconditions," and added that the United States will discuss details of the talks through diplomatic channels.

The U.S. Embassy would not comment on the new Soviet statements. But other Western diplomats said the Russians were moving to regain propaganda ground lost to the United States in the recent give-and-take over negotiations.

They also said Moscow appeared to have clarified and hardened its position to the broader-ranging talks proposed by the United States.

The Tass news agency issued an official statement Friday that one diplomat said "closes off any ambiguity there may have been in the Soviet position, and heightens the differences between the Soviet and American positions."

Mr. Tass said it was "authorized to declare that the Soviet government confirms its offer to the government of the United States for formal talks on preventing the militarization of outer space, and that it is awaiting a new American response."

It said, "It is these, and not some other talks, that it is urging the U.S. government to start."

Mr. Lomonosov said, "The Soviet Union made a specific proposal for talks on an important issue. Up to (Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)



A Lebanese woman, whose son was kidnapped during fighting in Beirut, pushed a burning tire during a demonstration Friday in Beirut on behalf of kidnapped victims. Agreement on freeing some victims was later announced.

Lebanese Delay Opening of Airport

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

BEIRUT — Lebanon's government decided against opening Beirut's airport Friday as scheduled, delaying its efforts to normalize conditions in the city.

Security sources said the opening of the airport and the city's maritime port were postponed because of delays in clearing mines and unexploded mortar bombs from three road crossings between Christian East and mainly Moslem West Beirut.

The reopening of the port and airport, closed for five months by fighting between Christian and Moslem forces, is seen by Beirut residents as a barometer of the capital's political climate.

Prime Minister Rashid Karuni said the three road links must reopen before the port and airport resume operation. Although the airport had been expected to reopen Friday, some radio stations reported Thursday that the port would not reopen until Monday.

The two sectors of the divided city currently are linked by only one open crossing point, which was closed for four hours during a protest against the continued detention of hostages by civil militias.

Hundreds of shouting protesters burned tires and blocked the Mutassem crossing with boulders, causing huge traffic jams. Their demonstration

was timed to coincide with a meeting of a security committee to discuss exchanges of people who had been abducted.

The committee, representing Lebanon's principal militias and the army, later announced agreement to release unconditionally dozens of people listed by the International Red Cross as having been kidnapped.

The Red Cross had said that its teams had visited "slightly above 100" hostages held by the militias. The number of missing persons is believed to be much higher, but there is no exact figure.

Security sources said all explosives had been cleared from two of the Green Line crossings, but they would need to be repaired before being reopened, which could take another 48 hours.

There were indications, however, that there might be other reasons for the delay.

On Thursday, the rightist Phalangist radio said the airport delay was caused by the presence of "unruly elements" around the eastern runway, an apparent reference to Moslem militiamen.

The peace plan drawn up by the government calls for the army to provide daily helicopter flights for East Beirut residents afraid to travel by road to the airport.

Under the plan, most armed and uniformed militiamen disappeared from the streets as the army took over their positions along the Green Line.

But gunmen still remained in some areas and small armed groups have been seen occasionally in parts of the city.

If the peace plan succeeds in Beirut, a new disengagement operation will begin late next week in the mountains above the city, army sources said.

There were sporadic gunfire exchanges Friday between Druze Moslem militiamen in the mountain village of Aitai and army units stationed in Souk al-Gharb, local radio said.

In the northern port city of Tripoli, sporadic street fighting continued between pro- and anti-Syrian militiamen. It was the fourth consecutive day of fighting in which at least 35 persons have been killed.

(Reuters, AP)
Israeli Agents Accused
Villagers in the south Lebanese village of Bidias charged Thursday (Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)

U.S. Unemployment Rate Declines Sharply to 7.1%

By Jane Seaberry
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The unemployment rate in the United States fell from 7.5 percent to 7.1 percent in June, the lowest rate in more than four years, the Labor Department reported Friday.

An estimated 460,000 Americans found work last month, the Labor Department said. Added to the jobs created the month before, employment in the two-month span has increased by 1.35 million.

Private economists said they were surprised by the continuing low unemployment figures. They said they saw no evidence that unemployment would be a problem for the Reagan administration any time soon.

The number of unemployed declined last month to 8.1 million, according to the statistics. A total of 105.7 million Americans were working. Adult men received nearly two-thirds of the new jobs created in June.

But the job gains continued to be widespread and all age and gender groups have benefited. For instance, the jobless rate for black teenagers fell nearly 10 percentage points, from 44.1 percent to 34.3 percent.

Economists have continuously underestimated the strength of the economy and its ability to produce jobs. The economic expansion continues to move strongly, although at a somewhat slower pace.

President Ronald Reagan, who is expected to make the economic rebound a cornerstone of his re-election campaign, said in a speech Friday to the Texas Bar Association convention in San Antonio, "It is the first single administration for more than 20 years that has reduced inflation and unemployment at the same time."

U.S. Unemployment

Civilian unemployment rates for the past 12 months, adjusted for seasonal factors.

Month	Percent
June 83	10.0
July	9.5
Aug.	9.5
Sept.	9.2
Oct.	8.8
Nov.	8.4
Dec.	8.2
Jan. 84	8.0
Feb.	7.8
March	7.8
April	7.5
May	7.5
June	7.1

Source: U.S. Labor Dept.

The unemployment rate has for the first time dropped below the figure inherited by the administration. The rate was 7.5 percent in January 1981 and peaked at 10.7 percent in November 1982.

During the second quarter, the government estimated that real gross national product grew at 5.7-percent rate after a robust 9.7-percent rate during the first quarter.

"There's no doubt the pocket-book issue is going to be in the president's hand come November," said Donald Straszheim, an economist who works for Wharton Econometrics. "We were surprised. Probably everybody was surprised by this continuing strength. We don't see any real evidence that this is a major fluke."

Mr. Straszheim said the unemployment rate could drop to 6.7 or 6.8 percent by the November elections.

Jobs continued to grow in the construction business, in factories and in services industries. The average

factory workweek of 40.6 hours and 3.3 hours of overtime were unchanged from May, the Labor Department said.

However, the government's index measuring the percent of industries with increasing employment continued to decline from its peak in December, suggesting that fewer industries were creating new jobs.

Another factor in the sharp drop in the unemployment rate is slower growth in the labor force during this recovery than previous recoveries. Fewer teen-agers and women are joining the labor force now than during the previous decade, economists said.

The unemployment figures are adjusted for seasonal fluctuations such as the entrance of youths into the labor force in June when schools close and the withdrawal of many women from the labor force in the summer.

"After seasonal adjustment, unemployment among these two groups dropped by 280,000," according to Janet L. Norwood, commissioner of the Bureau of Labor Statistics. "In addition, joblessness among adult men declined by another 110,000, resulting in improvement in unemployment among each of the major age-sex groups."

Jerry Jasinski, chief economist for the National Association of Manufacturers, said: "The spectacular decline in unemployment is due as much to slower labor force growth as it is to employment gains."

Despite the job gains, there were 1.3 million discouraged jobseekers, meaning that they wanted to work but were not looking for jobs because they did not think they could find one. That number was virtually unchanged from the first quarter, the Labor Department said.

Sikh Hijackers Surrender To Pakistanis; 264 Freed

By Nilova Roy
Washington Post Service

NEW DELHI — Eight Sikh hijackers surrendered to Pakistani security forces at Lahore airport Friday, freeing 264 passengers and crew members aboard an Indian Airlines Airbus. The hijackers had held the plane for 20 hours.

The Indian plane was the fourth hijacked by Sikhs demanding a separate state of Khalistan. The plane was on a scheduled Srinagar-Delhi flight.

The assault on the Golden Temple appears to have radicalized many Sikh moderates. Page 2.

Bombay run when it was commandeered Thursday by hijackers who are believed to be followers of Jarnail Singh Bhindranwale, a Sikh leader killed last month in the Indian Army assault on the Golden Temple in Amritsar.

Threatening to blow up the aircraft with all on board, the hijackers demanded the release of Sikhs arrested in the army action in the northern state of Punjab last month.

They also demanded a \$25-million ransom as compensation for the damage done to the Golden Temple complex, return of all the money and jewelry taken by the army during the attack and the army's complete withdrawal from Punjab.

The hijackers also wanted asylum in Pakistan, where the money was to be delivered to them.

India had been informed of the "successful" culmination of the process of negotiations with the hijackers. An official spokesman said the hijackers would be tried under Pakistani law.

The Indian government has decided to set up a committee to investigate the lapse in security that enabled eight youths to go aboard the flight armed with revolvers and grenades. Strict precautions were supposed to have been taken to improve airport security because of Sikh resentment over the army action in Punjab.

The pilot, co-pilot and flight engineer were injured by the hijackers, according to accounts from passengers.

following the hijacking, sources told Reuters Friday in New Delhi. The sources said an indefinite curfew began in Srinagar, the state capital, beginning Friday morning.

Mrs. Gandhi called in security advisers for emergency talks Thursday night, and Indian troops were put on alert along the border known as the line of control between Pakistan and Jammu-Kashmir, where unrest erupted over the dismissal Monday of Farooq Abdullah, the chief minister of Kashmir.

Mr. Abdullah, accused by opponents of protecting Sikh extremists and pro-Pakistan fundamentalist Muslims, fell from power when at least 12 of his party's state assembly members defected. His brother-in-law replaced him as chief minister.

Mr. Abdullah has denied charges of having links with Sikh extremists waging a campaign for a separate state in adjoining Punjab.

Meanwhile, Mr. Abdullah said Friday in Srinagar that Mrs. Gandhi was to blame for the hijacking because of her "wrong policies" in Punjab. The Associated Press reported from New Delhi.

INSIDE
A 90-minute cut in the workweek will apparently end the strikes in the West German print industry. Page 2.

Nicaragua guerrillas have started a campaign to replace U.S. funding. Page 3.

Gold's price plunged more than \$25 an ounce to the lowest level in two years. Page 7.

SPORTS
John McEnroe, the top seed and defending champion, will meet third-seeded fellow Jimmy Connors in Sunday's Wimbledon tennis final. Page 13.

ARTS/LEISURE
Soren Melikian analyzes the record prices paid this week in a series of art auctions in London. Page 4.

MONDAY
Ambassadors of many black nations in Washington find the ways of the U.S. capital bewildering.



POLITICAL PRODDING — Governor Mario M. Cuomo of New York and Walter F. Mondale after they met at Boston's airport. The governor urged Mr. Mondale to quickly choose a running mate. Page 3.

Wanted: German Math Teachers

U.S. School Officials Try Overseas Recruitment

By Peter J. Boyer
Los Angeles Times Service

ATLANTA — In Folkston, on the edge of the Okefenokee Swamp, the high school has been searching in vain for a biology teacher. The only qualified instructor in town just had a baby and will not be lured from home.

In Cartersville, in the hill country above Atlanta, the high school has been looking without success for math teachers. Health and physical education instructors have been pressed to replace them.

Georgia, like many states, is suffering a teacher shortage, felt most acutely in mathematics and the physical sciences, fields where industry is siphoning off current and prospective teachers.

But Folkston may soon get its biology teacher and Cartersville its math instructors. Georgia has sent a recruiting team to West Germany, where math and science teachers abound. Lower Saxony, for example, has 6,000 surplus teachers in those fields.

If the recruitment drive is successful, and if the U.S. Immigration and Naturalization Service cooperates, a dozen or more German teachers will be in Georgia classrooms for the fall term.

Education officials say they will go back for more Germans next year if the experiment works.

In some Georgia school districts, the German connection is seen as a panacea. "We gave a blank contract and said, 'Hire somebody,'" said Sarah Bosch, personnel director of Bartow County schools. "We only asked for one. If it works out, we may kick ourselves for not asking for more."

On the face of it, the program does seem to be a solution for the teacher problem on both sides of

the Atlantic. U.S. schools are woefully short of qualified math and science teachers, and West Germany has too many. The teachers being interviewed by the Georgia Department of Education officials are, for the most part, recent university graduates without work.

U.S. educators familiar with the exchange program say the German teachers are not just any teachers.

"They are hot," said Robert F. Tardif, consultant for math education for California. "First of all, they're literate and linguistically capable. On top of that, they know math. These are no slouches."

The Lower Saxony Ministry of Education says each teacher has the equivalent of a bachelor's degree in mathematics and a master's in education, as well as 18 months of student teacher experience.

"And they have been learning English since the third grade," said Werner Rogers, assistant superintendent of Georgia schools.

Mr. Rogers said he hoped importing German teachers would at least provide a short-term solution for what is becoming a crisis in American education. "Kids in college are not preparing to be math and science teachers," he said, "and those who are are being drained off" to industry.

Mr. Rogers said a college graduate with a science degree can enter industry in Georgia at a starting salary of \$25,000, but a starting teacher's pay in the state is between \$14,000 and \$16,000.

"Until school systems are willing to compete in terms of salaries and fringe benefits," he said, "they're just not going to attract these individuals in certain areas: math, science and foreign language."

"This has been my pledge from the very beginning," he said.

But Mr. Reagan said that, if the program needed to be adjusted, it would concern people who were currently paying into the system, "and whether they're being treated fairly," in light of the large Social Security payroll tax increase in 1977.

"And there is a possibility — well, probability — that many people, young people now paying in, will never be able to receive as much as they're paying," Mr. Reagan said.

While campaigning in Texas, one of the key battlegrounds of the 1984 presidential race, Mr. Reagan also accused liberal Democrats Friday of trying to block his administration's policies.

In a speech billed by the White House as nonpolitical but steeped in partisan rhetoric, Mr. Reagan addressed the Texas Bar Association convention in the hometown of Henry Cisneros, mayor of San Antonio and one of the half-dozen people interviewed by Walter F. Mondale, the likely Democratic

presidential nominee, as a potential running mate.

Before returning to Washington, Mr. Reagan opened an assault against Democrats, who control the House of Representatives.

"This is the same liberal leadership that has done nothing but stand in the way of initiatives the American people want and need."

Mr. Reagan, accused House Democrats of blocking action on a long-stalled package of anti-crime legislation, constitutional amendments requiring a balanced federal budget and allowing voluntary prayer in public schools, tuition tax credits and other economic programs.

"The liberals in the House can stand in the way again if they want to, just as they did when they opposed spending cuts and tax cuts, rebuilding our military strength or helping El Salvador and other nations resist totalitarian rule," Mr. Reagan said.

"But they didn't win then — and here's a flash from the Gipper — they're not going to win now."

It was a rare public mention by the president of a nickname he

earned in his Hollywood days in the film "Kouste Rocke All American," when, as a dying Notre Dame football player named George Gipp, he voiced a rallying cry for the team to someday "win one for the Gipper."

Mr. Reagan's political strategists are nervous about Texas, a key state that carries 27 electoral votes, one-tenth of the 270 needed to win the White House. Although Mr. Reagan won Texas easily in 1980, his advisers refuse to predict a repeat performance.

In his speech, Mr. Reagan said: "It wasn't long ago, after all, when our national economy was in its worst mess in years, when our national security was badly endangered — endangered not only by Soviet expansionism and a massive Soviet arms buildup but even by threats and aggressions from tiny nations run by bullying despots and dictators."

The president said his administration has spent much of its time "on those twin crises we inherited on entering office: the crisis of our economy and our national security."



Gen. Tony Hananiya, Nigeria's ambassador in London, was questioned after he was called to the Foreign Office on Friday to explain why a Nigerian exile was discovered in a crate.

Lagos Holds Plane After Abduction

By R.W. Apple Jr.
New York Times Service

LONDON — The Nigerian government detained a British airliner in Lagos on Friday in the aftermath of a bizarre kidnapping in London in which a wealthy Nigerian exile was seized at gunpoint, drugged and sealed in a crate ready to be loaded on a plane.

The exile, Umaru Dikko, a former cabinet minister who has been described as Nigeria's "most wanted man," was released by the British anti-terrorism police on Thursday night at Stansted Airport, 30 miles (about 48 kilometers) north of London. They broke open the crate just before the plane was due

to take off and found him inside, drugged and unconscious, along with another man, who was conscious and equipped with drugs and needles.

Mr. Dikko was taken to a hospital near the airport. He was expected to be sufficiently recovered by Saturday morning to undergo questioning.

Leon Brittan, the home secretary, said in the House of Commons that 17 persons had been arrested in connection with the kidnapping. Mr. Brittan protested bitterly over the detention of the British plane, which belongs to British Caledonian Airways and which was carrying 222 passengers and a crew of 17.

Late Friday afternoon, according to reports reaching London from the Nigerian capital, the passengers were released from custody and permitted to leave the airport. Some were able to book seats on other airlines. The crew and the airliner remained under police guard.

Mr. Brittan stopped just short of accusing the Nigerian government of carrying out the abduction. But officials said that the crate containing Mr. Dikko and another man were marked "diplomatic property" and addressed to the External Affairs Ministry in Lagos from the Nigerian High Commission, or embassy.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 2)

Syria Holds Key to Ending PLO Feud

By Alan Philips

Reuters

TUNIS — Efforts to reunify the Palestine Liberation Organization after a year of feuding are at a crucial stage, but Syria's attitude is likely to determine whether the major Palestinian factions agree to the organization, PLO officials and diplomats say.

Reflecting Syria's importance as the main backer of the PLO opposition to its chairman, Yasser Arafat, a top Arafat aide, Farouk Kaddoumi, went to Damascus on Wednesday to see President Hafez al-Assad. It was the first high-level meeting between Syria and the PLO since the split began last year.

Mr. Kaddoumi's mission follows the initialing of an agreement in the South Yemen capital of Aden last week by Mr. Arafat's al-Fatah, the mainstream guerrilla group, and four groups in the so-called Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine, the Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine, the Palestine Liberation Front and the Palestinian Communist Party.

These groups did not send fight-

ers against Mr. Arafat during the siege against his men by other factions in the northern Lebanese port of Tripoli last fall.

The agreement will not be published until next week. But officials say it calls for a more collective leadership to curb Mr. Arafat's

NEWS ANALYSIS

freedom of maneuver and for a meeting of the leaders of the eight PLO constituent factions in Algiers this month.

Mr. Arafat's supporters at his headquarters in Tunis, where he moved after Israel's 1982 invasion of Lebanon forced his evacuation from Beirut, hope that the Kaddoumi visit will lead to a normalization of relations with Damascus to complement the peace talks among the PLO factions that have taken place over the past three months.

But they remain cautious. They say it is still not certain that the PLO factions — such as the members of the Democratic Alliance — that have remained in the traditional PLO structure and who have

close ties to Syria are ready to support Mr. Arafat's leadership.

Syria expelled Mr. Arafat from Damascus in June of last year at the start of a PLO mutiny against his leadership. Battles followed and Mr. Arafat was eventually driven from Tripoli in December.

The PLO chairman, who was under fire for his having moderated his policies against Israel, then made a surprise visit to Cairo, which had been spurned by most Arab states over its 1979 peace treaty with Israel. The visit brought protests even in Mr. Arafat's inner Fatah circle. Two neutral groups, the Popular Front and the pro-Moscow Democratic Front, broke off relations.

The proposed Algiers meeting will set a date for holding the 34-member PLO parliament-in-exile, the Palestine National Council, which last met in February 1983. Mr. Arafat has been trying to convene the council for five months, but differences between al-Fatah and the smaller organizations have blocked it.

Hani al-Hassan, Mr. Arafat's political adviser and a member of the Fatah negotiating team in Aden,

said he doubted that the leaders of the Democratic Alliance would come to the Algiers session.

"The Aden agreement is still rather fragile," he said. He added that "it was clear" that the Popular Front and the Democratic Front "were not ready to conclude the agreement at that session." The final accord has yet to be signed and could still be disavowed by the Popular Front and the Democratic Front, particularly if the Syrians reject it and press the Damascus-based commando groups to do the same.

The Syrians have been saying little in public recently about the PLO dissension, describing it as an internal matter. But in the past they have called for Mr. Arafat's resignation and outright condemnation of his Cairo visit.

Mr. Hassan said the Aden agreement criticizes Mr. Arafat's Cairo visit only for "overstepping" PLO positions on Egypt, rather than for violating them.

The third alliance in the PLO, the hard-core, Syrian-backed rebels who fought Mr. Arafat's men in Lebanon, rejected the Aden accord on Thursday, saying it would fur-



Yasser Arafat

ther divide the PLO. This came as little surprise to Fatah leaders who have always refused to deal with them, and who pledged to use their majority in the Palestine council to "settle accounts" — a term generally seen to mean expulsion.

Fatah leaders see the Aden agreement as the last chance for the recalcitrant factions to join them. But they say they will call the council even if other PLO factions boycott it, in prove that the Palestinian mainstream is still behind Mr. Arafat.

Print Union In Germany Accepts Offer

Reduction of Workweek By 90 Minutes Proposed

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
DUSSELDORF — West German print union leaders and employers said Friday that they had agreed on a 90-minute cut in the 40-hour workweek after 13 weeks of selective strikes that disrupted newspaper output.

The compromise, signed by representatives of IG Druck und Papier union and employers, follows a similar accord in the metalworking industry last week that is ending a seven-week strike by the IG Metall union that crippled domestic car production.

Both unions had sought a 35-hour week without loss of pay. The two packages foresee a cut in the workweek to 38.5 hours beginning in April, plus pay raises of 3.3 percent retroactive in July 1, and 2 percent more when the cut in hours takes effect.

Print industry negotiators said the cut would apply for 30 months, compared with 18 months in the metalworking industry. Union officials said IG Druck would end selective stoppages by printers beginning Sunday night, allowing full newspaper production to resume Monday.

The 165,000 union members in the industry will be asked to approve the settlement in ballots Tuesday and Wednesday, officials said.

West German metalworkers this week approved a 38.5-hour workweek to end a seven-week strike that had idled 450,000 workers and paralyzed the automaking industry.

The print union agreement came as 12,000 printers in 165 shops across West Germany stayed away from work in the latest of a series of warning strikes.

Friday's signing followed agreement by a joint negotiating committee Thursday night to recommend the compromise to their executives.

The printing plant owners had earlier rejected a mediation offer by Kurt Biedenkopf, a leading Christian Democrat. He had suggested giving the workers 7 to 10 days more vacation time during the year instead of shortening the workweek. Employers said this amounted to "entry" into a less than 40-hour week.

There have been several clashes between unionists and truck drivers attempting to deliver newspapers after crossing picket lines.

The printers began their contract negotiations six months ago, demanding a 35-hour workweek at full pay, and launched nationwide warning strikes when the employers insisted on retaining the 40-hour week.

The strikes have periodically shut down newspapers across the country or forced publishers to put out smaller editions. (Reuters, UPI)

U.S. Seeks Out Teachers

(Continued from Page 1)

August and have them in the classrooms in September. Each instructor will be given a one-year contract and a three-year work permit.

The Germans will be coming from a sophisticated university environment, in many cases, insular communities, small places with regional enclaves. Folks from Carlsbad, for example, are in dry counties — the nearest beer is a good drive away.

"I see, of course, that that could present itself as a major problem," said Dr. Ulrich Blesch, assistant minister of education for Lower Saxony. He said he had hoped for a longer period of orientation. "But the project in Georgia came so quickly and on such short notice, I am afraid the time is a bit short," he said.

"I trust in the adaptability and flexibility of these people," he added. "They are professionals, they are young people. I suspect they'll be able to adapt."

To Georgia officials, the prospect of having qualified math and science teachers is worth the risk.

"We're looking forward to these people coming," said M.E. Bailey, superintendent of Chatham County schools. "We just need a couple of good science people. We wouldn't have cared if they came from Norway or Switzerland or Africa, just as long as they're qualified."

"We weren't particularly looking for brainy Germans. It just worked out that way."

Racial Inequality Is Rife in Britain, New Survey Says

LONDON — Racial inequality in Britain is rife, with job prospects and housing for nonwhites showing little improvement over the past decade, a report said Friday.

A survey carried out by the Policy Studies Institute, an independent research body, said racial inequalities had hardly diminished despite race relations legislation in 1976 outlawing discrimination.

There are an estimated 2.2 million nonwhites living in Britain.

The institute said Britons of Asian and West Indian origin were more likely to be unemployed than whites while those in jobs tended to be in lower-paid, lower-status employment.

Soviet Urges New Reply

(Continued from Page 1)

now we have not had a satisfactory answer to this proposal."

He said the only formal answer received is a statement made June 29, on the day the Soviet offer was made, in which the White House said it would join in discussions about space weapons but would also expect in talk about the stalled negotiations on strategic and medium-range missiles.

Tass repeated the Soviet accusation that Washington is setting unacceptable preconditions. "By linking questions of nuclear armaments with the problem of preventing the militarization of outer space, the American administration is seeking to evade the talks on space," it said.

The White House a week ago said it was setting no preconditions but, Mr. Lomelko said, "We will not accept unofficial elaborations and explanations. We want it said officially" and in writing.

The United States has so far said that it is willing only to hold discussions that would narrow the areas that might be negotiated.

Tass also said the United States was sidestepping the proposal for a moratorium. Western military analysts here saw this element as crucial to the Russians. For more than a decade, the Soviet Union has been thought to lead the United States in anti-satellite weapons, carrying out repeated tests of a ground-launched warhead that is designed to explode in the vicinity of its target.

Now the United States is reported to have scheduled the first test of a new anti-satellite weapon for October and November. The analysts believe this may be the reason the Soviet talks, and the moratorium, have been proposed for September.

Tass Details Accusations

MOSCOW — Tass charged Friday that two U.S. diplomats detained by Soviet security police Wednesday had been picking up intelligence material at a pre-arranged secret meeting. Reuters reported from Moscow.

Jon R. Purnell and George Glass, both second secretaries at the U.S. Embassy in Moscow, had been "caught in the act" while at a clandestine meeting with a Soviet woman who was collecting information for them on a regular basis, Tass said.

The U.S. Embassy has said the two men were detained, questioned for two hours and accused of carrying out activities incompatible with their diplomatic status.

Tass identified the Soviet woman as L.B. Tumanova and said she was facing charges. It said that, on the Americans' instructions, she had "systematically collected information about the Soviet Union of interest to American intelligence."

Canadian Poll Shows Strong Liberal Lead

United Press International

OTTAWA — The Liberal Party has jumped to an 11-point lead over the Progressive Conservatives in a Gallup Poll released Friday, increasing speculation that Prime Minister John Turner will call an election this summer.

The poll showed that 49 percent of Canadians preferred the Liberals, while 38 percent favored the Conservatives.

Before leaving for London for a Saturday meeting with Queen Elizabeth II, Mr. Turner said, "I don't operate on the basis of polls, good, bad or indifferent. There are other more important factors."

Security Plan For Beirut

(Continued from Page 1)

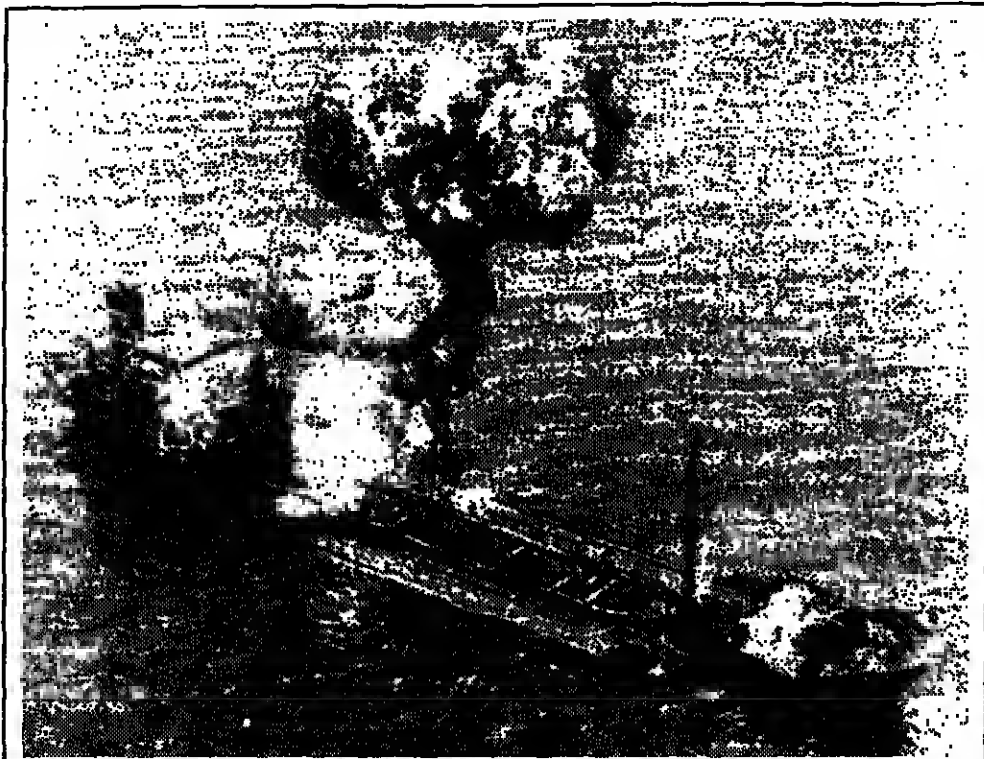
that Israeli agents had executed an unarmed man in the village square while his mother and wife watched. The Associated Press reported from Beirut.

The accusation came in interviews with relatives and friends of Moshed Nabhas, 27, who was reported to have been killed by a group of about 15 men, wearing civilian clothes, on June 14.

An Israeli Defense Ministry spokesman refused to comment.

In southern Lebanon, a spokesman for the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon, which operates in that part of the country, identified the men who entered the village as members of the Israeli Defense Force, the army.

"They were IDF personnel in civilian clothes," said the spokesman, Lieutenant Colonel Michael Shannon. He said the men were allowed through the checkpoint since UNIFIL does not stop members of the Israeli Army in southern Lebanon.



TANKER COLLISION — The Japanese tanker Hosi Maru erupted in flames Friday off Omeazaki, Japan, after hitting an Indonesian freighter, which also caught fire. Seven crewmen on the Japanese ship were rescued, and no casualties were reported.

Temple Assault Radicalized Many Moderate Sikhs

Bitterness Toward Government, Desire for Revenge Are High in Amritsar

New York Times Service

NEW DELHI — Interviews with Sikhs in Amritsar and the surrounding countryside indicate that the Indian Army's attack last month on the most venerated shrine of Sikhism has, as many officials feared, radicalized many former moderates.

While Sikhs in Amritsar reported brutality by the Indian troops who stormed the Golden Temple on June 5 and 6 and said the troops beat villagers, Sikhs in the countryside reported no such attacks.

But both groups express their sense of outrage, of being insulted and of hurt honor that they feel must be vindicated. Their frustration flows over in conversations when they are unable to say how they will avenge what they regard as the biggest insult to their religion — the damage to the Akal Takht, the seat of Sikh temporal authority in the Golden Temple complex.

"It is like our Vatican, our Mecca and Medina, our Varanasi," said a Sikh engineer. "It is the place from which all Sikh religious edicts are pronounced and which are binding on all Sikhs — prince or pauper."

The scores of Sikhs interviewed in Amritsar unanimously and bitterly attacked the Indian government and particularly Prime Minister Indira Gandhi for the assault on the temple.

Nearly 600 people, according to official reports, and perhaps more than 1,000, by other estimates, were killed in the assault.

Kuldar Singh, a young Sikh who was among thousands who thronged the Golden Temple last week — it reopened June 25 for the first time since the battle — said an undercurrent of bitterness was evident among many curious devotees, but he saw only one old woman weeping during a two-hour visit.

Bhan Singh, secretary of the committee that supervises the administration and maintenance of all Sikh shrines in the country, said the government "has only the bullet and every Sikh will be prepared to face the bullet." He and other leaders of the Akali Dal began largely peaceful agitation for greater Sikh rights in 1982 before militants led by Jarnail Singh Bhindranwale began their campaign.

Many moderate Sikhs who opposed Mr. Bhindranwale are acknowledging him as a hero who died defending the Sikh cause. "Every moderate is now a radical, and every Sikh is a follower of Bhindranwale," a Sikh industrialist said. He said that many Sikhs who opposed the campaign for a separate Sikh state, to be called Khalistan, may now openly identify with it.

At Mehta Chowk, where Mr. Bhindranwale had his headquarters, the mood among many Sikhs was sullen and bitterly anti-government. Mehta Chowk is also the site of the Dam Dami Taksa, a leading Sikh seminary that trains religious teachers, and a young disciple of Mr. Bhindranwale said he and others felt "deeply hurt and injured" by the temple assault. The attack, they said, destroyed its sanctity.

None of them accepted the government and predominantly Hindu view that Mr. Bhindranwale and his followers violated that sanctity by amassing arms there and conducting a terrorist campaign.

"Every Sikh feels he is regarded as a suspect," a farmer said as he walked home from his fields at Nawapind. "The problem is not of amending the constitution or announcing an economic package to satisfy our demands. The real issue is that we are now being treated like slaves and the question is how to break this slavery."

The Sikhs interviewed were unanimous in demanding that the army withdraw from the temple and let them begin to repair the damage. Groups belonging to the Akali Dal, the moderate Sikh party, plan to march on the temple July 15 to try to force the army out.

Lagos Detains U.K. Plane After Abduction

(Continued from Page 1)

In London. Several cars with license tags issued to the commission were spotted at the airport during the incident.

According to Scotland Yard, the three men other than Mr. Dikko inside the crates were from the Middle East, and the police are investigating the chance that they are international mercenaries.

The Nigerian high commissioner, or ambassador, Major General Tony Hananiya, was summoned by the foreign secretary, Sir Geoffrey Howe, and urged to explain the kidnapping. Asked as he emerged from a meeting whether his government had planned it, the general replied: "Impossible. My government doesn't get involved in things like that."

For the British government, which suffered only a few weeks ago the indignity of finding itself unable under international law to arrest the man who shot and killed a British policeman from the sanctuary of the Libyan Embassy, the seizure of Mr. Dikko posed severe problems. The richest and most populous country in black Africa, Nigeria is one of Britain's most important allies and a principal trading partner.

More than 12,000 Britons live in Nigeria, and British exports to the country last year amounted to about \$1.1 billion.

The issue of diplomatic immunity did not arise in this case, Mr. Brittan said, because the Vienna Convention regulating the practice did not apply. The crates were not accompanied by a courier and carried no documentation. None of the 17 people arrested so far has claimed diplomatic immunity, according to the home secretary.

The drama of Mr. Dikko began Thursday as he strolled along Forster Terrace near Hyde Park with two companions. Mr. Dikko owns a house in the street that is valued at more than \$600,000. According to witnesses, a van drew up at about 12:25, several men presumed to be Nigerians jumped out and forced Mr. Dikko and the two others, protesting, into the van.

Mr. Dikko, 48, a mathematician who was educated in London, is the brother-in-law of Shehu Shagari, who was elected president of Nigeria in 1979 when the country returned to civilian rule. He was given the post of transport minister, and when Mr. Shagari ran for one and won a second term last year, Mr. Dikko managed his campaign. He

was one of the most powerful — and most feared — men in the West African nation.

On New Year's Eve the army seized power, accusing the Shagari regime of mismanaging the economy and of tolerating corruption. Mr. Shagari was placed under house arrest, but Mr. Dikko escaped abroad.

The new government has repeatedly accused Mr. Dikko of having by selling rise at several times the official value. He is one of 15 men whom the Lagos regime wants in put on trial for corruption.

It was the alertness of a customs official at Stansted that led in the opening of the crates. He phoned the Foreign Office, which ordered that they be inspected with a Nigerian official in attendance.

The 17 persons arrested included the three men found with Mr. Dikko. Commander William Huckleby, the head of the anti-terrorist squad, said that two men and a woman among the 17 said they were British. Of the other 14, nine claim to be Nigerian, one to be Israeli, one to be Cypriot, one to be Tunisian, one to be Jamaican and one to be Ghanaian.

WORLD BRIEFS

Guatemalan Christian Democrats Win

GUATEMALA CITY (AP) — The moderate Christian Democrats edged another centrist party in the final returns of voting for a new Constituent Assembly, but the government says the two parties will have an equal number of seats.

The 88-member assembly is to write a new constitution and prepare the country for a return to elected civilian rule. The election was held Sunday, and the military government finished counting ballots Thursday.

The official returns showed the Christian Democrats with 318,300 votes, or 17.2 percent of the total. A new party, the Union of the National Center, was second with 269,372 votes, or 14.5 percent. However, the government said the two parties would each have 22 seats in the assembly because of the National Center's strong showing in key areas.

General Strike Splits Bolivian Labor

LA PAZ (Combined Dispatches) — A split has developed in the Bolivian labor movement since a general strike for stable prices, higher wages and a temporary halt to foreign debt payments began Thursday, and the leader of one faction said the military might try to overthrow the civilian government if the strike continued.

"The strike cannot last more than 48 hours," Noel Vazquez, permanent secretary of the Bolivian Labor Confederation, said Thursday. "We run the risk of provoking a military coup or of the strike's being broken because of opposition by labor sectors." Gonzalo Guzman, head of the railworkers union, called the strike "precipitous and dangerous."

Rail and air services ran normally Thursday and many stores remained open in La Paz. But the labor confederation called on workers, miners and farmers to march on the capital Saturday, increasing pressure on the government. (AP, UPI, Reuters)

U.S., China End Arms Control Session

BEIJING (WP) — U.S. arms control specialists completed talks Friday with Chinese officials here but did not review problems clouding a nuclear cooperation agreement, according to informed sources.

The problems involve intelligence reports that China has asked Pakistan's nuclear weapons program despite an American understanding that such help was outside the terms of an agreement signed during President Ronald Reagan's visit to Beijing in April.

A spokesman said the delegation, led by Kenneth L. Adelman, head of the U.S. Arms Control and Disarmament Agency, discussed a wide range of issues but did not deal with the Pakistan reports. One source said Mr. Adelman did not press the Chinese for new assurances on nonproliferation because he was invited primarily to brief his hosts, not to negotiate with them.

Bombs Explode in 5 Cities in Spain

MADRID (Reuters) — One person was injured and at least eight buildings damaged as bombs exploded in five Spanish cities Friday in what appeared to be a coordinated guerrilla offensive, police said.

Police attributed the bombings to the leftist guerrilla group GRAPO (October First Anti-Fascist Revolutionary Groups), which has carried out similar coordinated attacks in the past.

The victim was a cleaning woman injured by one of three bombs that exploded before dawn in Madrid outside an optician's office, an employment office and a military training center. Other bombs damaged a municipal tax office in Seville, a court house in Malaga, a shipyard and an employment office in Gijon and a bank in Barcelona.

Italy Budget Minister Offers to Resign

ROME (Reuters) — Budget Minister Pietro Longo, implicated by a parliamentary report in the illegal P-2 Masonic Lodge, was quoted as saying Friday that he would resign rather than bring down the government of Prime Minister Bettino Craxi.

The budget minister told the conservative daily, *Il Giornale*, that he would resign "to remove the conditions that would lead to a government crisis and threaten the five-party coalition headed by Craxi."

But he said his resignation would depend on a commitment by other coalition parties to keep alive the current government, which has been in office since last August. Mr. Longo, who denies having belonged to the lodge, offered to resign two months ago. Earlier this week, a parliamentary report authenticated a list of P-2 lodge members containing Mr. Longo's name.



Pietro Longo

Population Is Seen Doubling by 2150

WASHINGTON (UPI) — The world's 4.8 billion population, which is growing at an unprecedented rate that is limiting the quality of life worldwide, could more than double to 11 billion by 2150 but then will stabilize, according to a report by the World Bank.

The rate of population growth during this century, largely in the developing world, is severely hampering efforts to raise living standards around the world and improve the human condition, the bank said in its annual World Development Report, set for release next week.

The 286-page report concluded that countries can reduce the problem at relatively small expense through increased education, particularly among women. In all countries, women who have completed primary school have fewer children than women with no education, the report said.

Bonn, Paris Easing Border Controls

BONN (AP) — France and West Germany have decided to eliminate routine customs and passport checks at their frontiers for citizens of the 10-nation European Community sometime this summer, the Bonn government announced Friday.

A government spokesman, Peter Boenisch, waved aside fears that relaxed controls would present a security risk, saying that French and West German authorities had agreed to "other means" of cooperating in trading criminals. He did not elaborate.

Details are being worked out, Mr. Boenisch said, adding that one idea under study is to issue green cards to citizens of EC countries and to set up special lanes for their cars at border crossing points to be used if they have nothing to declare and are carrying only EC citizens in their cars.

For the Record

A conference of the various factions in Chad, aimed at reuniting that war-ravaged country, is expected to take place in Brazzaville, Congo, before July 20, the Ethiopian foreign minister, Goshu Wolde, said Friday in Paris. The leaders of the two chief opposing factions, Hissene Habre and Goukouni Oueddei, have expressed interest in such a conference, and Mr. Wolde said their respective backers, France and Libya, have as well. (AP)

Prime Minister Andreas Papandreu of Greece returned Friday to Athens after a three-day official visit to East Berlin. (AP)

A Barcelona-bound bus carrying about 60 passengers collided head-on with a heavy truck Friday in the outskirts of Valladolid, killing at least 10 persons and injuring 25 to 30. (AP)

Israel's opposition Labor Party is maintaining its lead over the governing Likud bloc for the July 23 elections. The independent daily *Yedioth Aharonoth* said Friday that a poll this week showed Labor would take 53 seats in the 120-member parliament compared with 38 for Likud, with the rest going to minor parties. Labor had the same lead in the paper's poll last month. (Reuters)

U.S. Secretary of State George P. Shultz left Friday for Hong Kong to start a two-week Asian tour that will also include Malaysia, Singapore, Indonesia, Australia and New Zealand. (UPI)

A former talent agency clerk, Marvin Panoost, was found guilty of first-degree murder Thursday in the killing of Vicki Morgan, a model. The jury of 10 women and two men jury returned its verdict after four and a half hours of deliberation. (LAT)

Leaders of the striking miners and management of Britain's coal industry Friday conferred about a settlement for the second consecutive day and reported that they had held intensive negotiations and were adjourning until the start of next week. (Reuters)

Bogdan Bujak, elder brother of Zbigniew Bujak, the underground leader of the outlawed Solidarity union movement, was charged in Warsaw court Friday with clandestine union activities. The trial was adjourned until July 17 because police witnesses failed to appear. (AP)

The conference on European security adjourned for the summer on Friday ending a six-month session. Participants include all the countries of Europe except Albania, plus the United States and Canada. (NYT)

CHURCH SERVICES

FLORENCE
ST. JAMES CHURCH, Via Bernardo Rucellai, 12, 50123 Florence, Sunday Eucharist: 9:30 & 11 a.m. All denominations welcome. The Rev. S.H. Hartman, Tel.: 29.44.17.

FRANKFURT
CHRIST THE KING PARISH, Sebastianstr. 22, 6000 Frankfurt am Main, Tel.: 0611-55 08 84, Sunday 9 & 11 a.m.

PARIS
AMERICAN CATHEDRAL IN PARIS, 23 Ave. George-V, 75008 Paris. The Very Rev. James R. Leo, D.D., Maitre, George-V or Alma-Morocco, Sunday 9 a.m., 11 a.m. Church school and nursery 11 a.m. Weekdays 12 noon. Tel.: 723.17.72.

CENTRAL BAPTIST CHURCH, 13 Rue du Vieux-Colombier, 75006 Paris, Metro: St. Sulpice. Sunday worship in English 9:45 a.m., Rev. A. Somerville, Tel.: 607.57.02.

PARIS SUBURBS
EMMANUEL BAPTIST CHURCH, Roule-Madame. English speaking, all denominations. Bible study 9:45, worship 10:45, 56 Rue Bornes-Rouille. Tel.: 7.49.15.29.

FRENCH RIVERA
St. JOHN ANGLICAN (Episcopal) CHURCH, 15 Ave. Paul-Doumer, St. Raphael. All denominations welcome. Sundays 10:30 a.m.

ZURICH
INTERNATIONAL PROTESTANT CHURCH, Schorenzengasse 23, Tel

Jackson Says He'll Visit Russia Despite Warning by Reagan

By Eric Pianin and Walter Pincus

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The Rev. Ronald Reagan has reaffirmed his position that the Soviet Union is the greatest threat to the United States, but he said he would not seek the release of Andrei D. Sakharov, the dissident nuclear physicist.

Mr. Jackson said he intends to visit Russia despite a warning from President Ronald Reagan that such a trip might be going on in the quiet diplomatic channels between the United States and the Soviet Union.

"If our government will not interfere with my passport and the Soviet Union will not stop me, I intend to go to the Soviet Union," Mr. Jackson said.

In a later interview, Mr. Jackson said Mr. Reagan of improperly criticizing his foreign trips because of his role in the Soviet Union.

Mr. Jackson said Thursday he would like to see the release of 22 American prisoners, may have violated the 1979 Logan Act, which prohibits private citizens from negotiating with foreign governments.

Mr. Jackson said Thursday he would like to see the release of 22 American prisoners, may have violated the 1979 Logan Act, which prohibits private citizens from negotiating with foreign governments.

Mr. Jackson said Thursday he would like to see the release of 22 American prisoners, may have violated the 1979 Logan Act, which prohibits private citizens from negotiating with foreign governments.

Mr. Jackson said Thursday he would like to see the release of 22 American prisoners, may have violated the 1979 Logan Act, which prohibits private citizens from negotiating with foreign governments.

Mr. Jackson said Thursday he would like to see the release of 22 American prisoners, may have violated the 1979 Logan Act, which prohibits private citizens from negotiating with foreign governments.

Mr. Jackson said Thursday he would like to see the release of 22 American prisoners, may have violated the 1979 Logan Act, which prohibits private citizens from negotiating with foreign governments.

Mr. Jackson said Thursday he would like to see the release of 22 American prisoners, may have violated the 1979 Logan Act, which prohibits private citizens from negotiating with foreign governments.

Mr. Jackson said Thursday he would like to see the release of 22 American prisoners, may have violated the 1979 Logan Act, which prohibits private citizens from negotiating with foreign governments.

Mr. Jackson said Thursday he would like to see the release of 22 American prisoners, may have violated the 1979 Logan Act, which prohibits private citizens from negotiating with foreign governments.

Mr. Jackson said Thursday he would like to see the release of 22 American prisoners, may have violated the 1979 Logan Act, which prohibits private citizens from negotiating with foreign governments.

Mr. Jackson said Thursday he would like to see the release of 22 American prisoners, may have violated the 1979 Logan Act, which prohibits private citizens from negotiating with foreign governments.

Mr. Jackson said Thursday he would like to see the release of 22 American prisoners, may have violated the 1979 Logan Act, which prohibits private citizens from negotiating with foreign governments.

Mr. Jackson said Thursday he would like to see the release of 22 American prisoners, may have violated the 1979 Logan Act, which prohibits private citizens from negotiating with foreign governments.

Mr. Jackson said Thursday he would like to see the release of 22 American prisoners, may have violated the 1979 Logan Act, which prohibits private citizens from negotiating with foreign governments.

clear the trip to Cuba and Central America with the State Department before leaving and insisted that he did not violate the law. Mr. Jackson, a Democratic presidential candidate, charged that Mr. Reagan was trying to divert attention from "the failure of his policy in Central America."

Mr. Jackson said he was "not attempting to usurp the power of the president," but that Mr. Reagan's "no-talk policy" has exacerbated conditions in Central America and may have contributed to "the tragic loss of life" during the U.S.-led invasion of Grenada.

The Soviet Embassy said Thursday that Mr. Jackson had not yet applied for a visa. An applicant is required to state the date on which he plans to arrive in the Soviet Union, where he intends to stay and the date of departure.

Frank Watkins, a spokesman for Mr. Jackson, said it was his understanding that preparations for the trip to the Soviet Union and South Africa have been put off until after the Democratic National Convention, which begins July 16 in San Francisco.

"To the best of my knowledge, there have been no concrete steps taken to this point," Mr. Watkins said.

Asked whether he would make the trip before the Nov. 6 general election, Mr. Jackson replied, "I do not know. There's more than a reasonable chance that we'll go by then."

Mr. Reagan said Thursday in Warren, Michigan, that Mr. Jackson should consult with the State Department if he wants to visit the Soviet Union.

As he entered a General Motors high-technology center in Warren, reporters asked the president whether a Jackson trip to the Soviet Union would cause a problem.

Mr. Mondale met with Governor Martha Layne Collins of Kentucky, the seventh person that he has interviewed at his Minnesota home. After the meeting, Mr. Mondale praised Mrs. Collins as "an example of a very successful public leader in our country who happens to be a woman."

But her visit was overshadowed by Mr. Mondale's slap at Mr. Mondale's series of interviews. The group includes three women, two black men, a Hispanic man and a white man.

Mr. Mondale, at his press conference with Mrs. Collins, said, "I don't know how else to proceed other than in the deliberate, systematic way that I am proceeding."

"For the first time in history," he said, "a nominee is seriously considering people who have been deliberately excluded in the past—women and minorities."

Aides to the likely Democratic nominee said no other interviews are scheduled. But Mr. Mondale has left the door open to name someone, such as Mr. Hart, his rival for the nomination, who has not come to Minnesota for an interview.

Mr. Cuomo delivered his advice after meeting with Mr. Mondale in Boston, where the candidate was raising funds.

"My instinct and judgment is that it would be best to make an early commitment to a vice-presidential selection before the convention," he told reporters as Mr. Mondale looked on. The convention opens July 16 in San Francisco.

Mr. Cuomo said his advice is consistent with Mr. Mondale's approach to make the decision himself and not have it be unduly affected by the crosscurrents at a convention and the unpredictable pressures that can develop.

■ **Hart's Criticisms**
Patrick Yack of *The Denver Post* reported from Denver:

Mr. Hart, in an interview with editors and reporters of *The Denver Post*, said that the tradition in seeking a running mate "has been to do this more behind closed doors."

"I don't know," Mr. Reagan said. "I'm sure the State Department will be working things out."

A State Department official said Thursday that the department was concerned about Mr. Jackson "getting into negotiations" over the release of Mr. Sakharov and his wife.

Earlier, John Hughes, a State Department spokesman, said the administration had been unhappy with some critical statements made by Mr. Jackson when he was in Nicaragua because they broke with the tradition that U.S. politicians withhold criticism of their country when traveling abroad.

Mr. Hughes said he assumes "we would look favorably" on a request by Mr. Jackson for a briefing on the Soviet Union and U.S. policy, similar to one given him before his trip to Cuba and Central America.

Mr. Sakharov's stepson, Alexei Semenov, told United Press International Thursday that Mr. Jackson should be allowed to try to persuade the Russians to let Mr. Sakharov and his wife leave.

■ **Mondale Told To Hurry on Running Mate**
The Associated Press

NORTH OAKS, Minnesota — Walter F. Mondale continued reviewing his parade of vice-presidential prospects Friday, one day after Governor Mario M. Cuomo of New York publicly advised him to quickly choose a running mate.

Senator Gary Hart, in a Denver Post interview published Friday, said the selection process borders on "bickering" and may unfairly raise the expectations of minorities and women. Later in the day, however, he backed away from his statement.

Mr. Mondale met with Governor Martha Layne Collins of Kentucky, the seventh person that he has interviewed at his Minnesota home. After the meeting, Mr. Mondale praised Mrs. Collins as "an example of a very successful public leader in our country who happens to be a woman."

But her visit was overshadowed by Mr. Mondale's slap at Mr. Mondale's series of interviews. The group includes three women, two black men, a Hispanic man and a white man.

Mr. Mondale, at his press conference with Mrs. Collins, said, "I don't know how else to proceed other than in the deliberate, systematic way that I am proceeding."

"For the first time in history," he said, "a nominee is seriously considering people who have been deliberately excluded in the past—women and minorities."

Aides to the likely Democratic nominee said no other interviews are scheduled. But Mr. Mondale has left the door open to name someone, such as Mr. Hart, his rival for the nomination, who has not come to Minnesota for an interview.

Mr. Cuomo delivered his advice after meeting with Mr. Mondale in Boston, where the candidate was raising funds.

"My instinct and judgment is that it would be best to make an early commitment to a vice-presidential selection before the convention," he told reporters as Mr. Mondale looked on. The convention opens July 16 in San Francisco.

Mr. Cuomo said his advice is consistent with Mr. Mondale's approach to make the decision himself and not have it be unduly affected by the crosscurrents at a convention and the unpredictable pressures that can develop.

■ **Hart's Criticisms**
Patrick Yack of *The Denver Post* reported from Denver:

Mr. Hart, in an interview with editors and reporters of *The Denver Post*, said that the tradition in seeking a running mate "has been to do this more behind closed doors."

Alfonsín Asserts Authority Over Military



General Ricardo Pianta

New York Times Service

BUENOS AIRES — President Raúl Alfonsín's dismissal of the army chief of staff and three other generals was intended to assert clearly the government's control over the armed forces, Argentine officials and Western diplomats said.

The officials and diplomats stressed on Thursday that there was no sign that the military was prepared to stage a coup against the seven-month-old Alfonsín government, which ended nearly eight years of military rule Dec. 10.

General Ricardo Pianta, an artillery officer, was sworn in Thursday as the new army commander.

The government regarded the dissent in the military as a nuisance rather than a threat, the officials and diplomats said. The dissent, officials said, arose over prosecutions of military men for past human rights abuses and over the increasing civilian control of the military.

"The national military situation is perfectly normal," Defense Minister Raúl Borras said Thursday. "Democracy has in no way even been grazed."

The chief of staff, General Jorge Hugo Argüendey, was forced into retirement for his inability to curb the dissent and the growing divisions in the army, the officials said.

Also forced to retire Wednesday night or early Thursday were General Pedro Pablo Mansilla, commander of the 3d Army Corps with headquarters in Córdoba, and two other generals, Mario Leocio Cammisia and Julian Eduardo Capanegra, managers in an industrial complex that the government has been moving from military to civilian control.

The other two generals who were removed repeatedly balked at the government's assertion of civilian control over the industrial complex, Fabricaciones Militares, which they said was illegal. The complex makes everything from tanks to plows, and as the nation's largest single employer, it has been a source of military political patronage.

One of Mr. Roberts' major concerns is that Wasilla's services have not kept pace with the town's growth.

Volunteers staff the fire departments. In five years, the surge of home construction has overpowered the gravel road system. Even the highway to Anchorage, 47 miles away, is overloaded. At 6 P.M. one recent day, cars were backed up more than three miles from Wasilla's only stoplight.

The Libertarian Party is strong in Alaska and enjoys much support in the Matanuska Valley. Voters have refused to let the Wasilla government have taxing power, so the town exists on grants from the state.

Two years ago, while he was mayor, Mr. Newcomb tried to set up a volunteer police department in Wasilla, whose only law enforcement is 22 Alaska state troopers with 23,000 square miles to police.

The Libertarians brought his police ordinance to a referendum vote and defeated it. Then the party fielded candidates for the city council, put on a strong campaign and defeated Mr. Newcomb, who did not campaign.

Dorothy Page, a councilwoman who has lived in Wasilla for 22 years, expressed frustration at the antidevelopment philosophies of other members. "I want to save the lakes," Mrs. Page said.

The town lies around Lake Lucille and Wasilla Lake, both of which are being polluted by seepage from septic-tank drainage areas that serve the homes that line the lake shores. But sewer plans run aground because property owners were reluctant to pay assessment charges.

Civilization Pursues Alaskan Settlers Unrestrained by Zoning Codes, Town Booms and Bellows

By Wallace Turner

New York Times Service

WASILLA, Alaska — "The first thing they do is grow a beard," said Harold Newcomb, describing the evolution of new arrivals here in the Matanuska Valley, northeast of Anchorage.

Then they get a dog and a big knife," he said. "They get an acre or so and build a house, put down a well and a septic tank. Then they come to meetings, where we talk about taxes to build roads and sewers, and say, 'But we came out here to get away from all that.'"

Mr. Newcomb, a veteran of countless civic improvement campaigns and formerly the mayor for three years, has become wealthy as a real estate investor and sales agent because of Wasilla's explosive growth.

This town, a raw settlement being carved out of the wilderness without plans, building permits or zoning codes, is booming because Anchorage, with 230,000 residents, has become a city with all kinds of rules. Alaskans need elbow room. They find it here.

It was in the Depression that the Matanuska Valley became a national symbol of the freedom to be had by resettling. In 1935, the now-defunct United States Resettlement Administration moved 20 families to this area from Minnesota, Wisconsin and Michigan to claim free homesteads. The town of Wasilla was established, but Wasilla, just a small settlement about 10 miles (16 kilometers) away, was ignored.

However, Palmer now has the power to tax and set building codes, so the valley's current construction boom has settled around Wasilla. In 1971, the town's population was 300. Now it is estimated at several thousand.

The population of the Matanuska-Susitna borough, where both Palmer and Wasilla are located, has grown from 6,000 in 1971 to 32,000 today. The borough is a county-level government for an area of 23,000 square miles, which could hold Maine, Massachusetts, Vermont and Rhode Island, according to Vern Roberts, the acting borough manager.

"The growth has all been in 500 square miles," Mr. Roberts said. No one knows how many structures have been put up, he said, because no permits are required. More than 100 building plans for subdivisions have been filed in six months, he added.

Walt and Vivian Teeland, now in their 70s, came to Wasilla in 1947 when they bought the general store, which sold anything from axes and plows to dry goods and sugar.

There was not much to Wasilla in those days. The Alaskan Railroad depot was across the road from the store. There was also a service station and a garage. And cabins were scattered for miles back through the bush.

The Teelands sold their store in 1972 and moved to a house they built on Lake Lucille, about a mile away.

"Vivian and I think the boom started the day we sold out," Mr. Teeland said. "There were three stores, a garage, a service station, a small motel and a restaurant."

Now there are three shopping centers, garages, service stations, restaurants, stores of all sorts and a supermarket.

■ **U.S. Navy Suspends Missile Contract**
By Rick Atkinson

WASHINGTON — The U.S. Navy has refused to accept new shipments of its most sophisticated air-to-air missile because of quality-control problems at the Hughes Aircraft Co. plant in Tucson, Arizona, navy officials said.

U.S. Navy Suspends Missile Contract

WASHINGTON — The U.S. Navy has refused to accept new shipments of its most sophisticated air-to-air missile because of quality-control problems at the Hughes Aircraft Co. plant in Tucson, Arizona, navy officials said.

In a letter dated June 22, the navy told Hughes it would no longer take delivery on AIM-54C Phoenix missiles after a navy inspection team dissected a missile and found "possible questionable quality-control procedures."

A Hughes spokesman declined comment on the specific problems afflicting the Phoenix, which one navy officer said include faulty welding, flaws in the wiring and incorrect tolerances in the machined parts.

The missiles cost \$950,000 apiece and are scheduled to be deployed on the navy's F-14 Tomcat fighter planes, which are flown from aircraft carriers. Hughes is working under an initial contract to build nearly 350 of the radar-guided missiles, which take eight months to assemble.

The first of the AIM-54Cs was delivered in October 1981 but none has been deployed because the navy is still evaluating its performance. The navy was scheduled to authorize full production of the Phoenix at a rate of 567 missiles annually.

■ **Aga Khan Starts Features Service**
The Associated Press

LUXEMBOURG — The Aga Khan, spiritual leader of 20 million Ismaili Muslims in the Middle East, has started an international news features agency based in Luxembourg.

Compass News Features will provide weekly illustrated feature stories on issues of special interest to the developing world, Claude Hippelmann, its general manager, said Thursday.

Drought in Britain Gives Wales Worst Water Shortage in Years

LONDON — Weeks of dry weather this spring and summer have brought drought to the western half of Britain, and water officials said Friday that Wales is suffering from its worst water shortage since they began taking records in 1895.

But in northeastern England, 200,000 tons (180,000 metric tons) of water from the Kielder Reservoir are being exported to Gibraltar, Britain's Mediterranean colony, and the Northumbrian Water Authority says it is seeking to sell surplus water from the northern county to Arab states in the Gulf area.

Local water authorities in the county of Devon in southwestern England have banned the use of domestic hoses to water gardens and wash cars. Four million people in northwestern England have been banned from using water sprinklers in their gardens to conserve supplies. Those who break the ban face fines of up to £400 pounds (\$524).

John North, chief agricultural officer in the Ministry of Agriculture's advisory and development service, said farmers in the west had been hurt by poor grass growth caused by the drought, and the lack of grass was cutting milk yields.

At Haweswater Reservoir in Cumbria in northwestern England, the drowned ruins of Mardale hamlet have appeared above the surface for the first time in 48 years, as the water level has fallen about 40 feet (12 meters) from normal during the dry weather.

Nicaraguan Insurgents Begin Drive to Replace Funds Cut Off in U.S.

By Edward Cody

Washington Post Service

MIAMI — Anti-Sandinist guerrilla leaders, their U.S. funds running low and their Honduran hosts becoming more restrictive, have started a campaign to raise money from individuals in Latin America and the United States to pay bills during the next three months.

Leaders of the main rebel group, the Nicaraguan Democratic Force, said they were seeking \$50,000 in the Miami area, home of sympathetic Nicaraguans, Cuban and Salvadoran exiles. Other requests are being made in New York, California, New Orleans and Texas as well as in Colombia, El Salvador, Guatemala, Mexico and Venezuela.

The drive is designed to at least partially fill a gap left by the refusal of the U.S. Congress to approve an additional \$21 million in aid for the 1984 fiscal year.

The rebel leaders said more money was expected from the CIA in October, when the new fiscal year starts. They hope for a continuing resolution from Congress that would discreetly renew the \$24 million in U.S. support previously approved for 1984.

"If it doesn't, we are in bad shape," said Edgar Chamorro, a member of the group's four-man civil-military command.

Adolfo Calero Fortocarrero, president of the overall Nicaraguan Democratic Force directorate and head of the civil-military command, said the group had anticipated the fund shortage and had stockpiled ammunition and military supplies to permit fighting through the summer.

But other rebel leaders said the pinch was likely to be felt soon in the logistics program that arranges air drops of ammunition, food and Nicaraguan currency for thousands of guerrillas.

The comments in interviews here marked the first open talk of financial difficulties by the Honduras-based anti-Sandinist guerrillas since the House refused a Reagan administration request for the \$21 million.

Guerrilla spokesmen have previously expressed confidence that they would have sufficient funds, leading to speculation that they had found financing from other governments or institutions.

Mr. Calero said the group remained confident it could "continue and avoid being slaughtered." But he added that fund-raising from governments and institutions, such as political parties or foundations, has proved difficult because of controversy over the guerrilla cause and its close identification with Reagan administration policy in Central America.

He said several sources, which he would not identify, have nevertheless expressed interest in helping. Mr. Calero and other leaders of the group expressed regret that the funding pinch has come at a time when there are more guerrillas within Nicaragua than at any time since the beginning of the war more than two years ago.

Rebel leaders say about 10,000 guerrillas have been fighting Sandinist Army forces in northern and central Nicaragua for four months. Sandinist leaders in Managua have acknowledged that the fighting has spread significantly, forcing them to institute a military draft and divert resources from the economy to the army.

"We are being Bay-of-Pigged at the very moment when our effort is showing results," Mr. Calero said, referring to President John F. Kennedy's refusal to provide U.S. air support for the failing attack on Cuba by CIA-sponsored exiles in 1961.

Mr. Calero and Frank Arana, a guerrilla spokesman in Honduras, expressed confidence that the guerrillas could continue fighting until October, although rebel sources said privately that the lack of ready money could force them to reduce the tempo of their attacks.

Combined with military reverses and a leadership split in a smaller Costa Rican-based group, the Revolutionary Democratic Alliance, this could ease military pressure on the Sandinist leadership through the fall.

The guerrillas have encountered additional problems in Honduras in the suspensions and restrictions of the new armed forces command under General Walter López Reyes, who took over in barracks coup March 31.

The restrictions reflect concern by General López and other Honduran officials that the previous army leader, General Gustavo Alvarez Martínez, identified Honduran interests too closely with U.S. policy.

3 Countries Sign Trade Agreements To Aid Guyana

The Associated Press

NASSAU, Bahamas — Guyana has completed trade agreements with China, Bulgaria and North Korea, according to its president. President Forbes Burnham announced the pacts Thursday during an economic meeting here of English-speaking Caribbean nations.

Guyana, which is suffering from a sluggish world market for its chief export, bauxite, has vast mineral and other natural resources but lacks the ability to exploit them, Mr. Burnham said. Most of the new agreements, he said, provide help in developing those industries.

In 1983, the United States canceled two loans to Guyana totaling \$22.6 million. Earlier, the International Monetary Fund had suspended a \$170-million loan because Guyana failed to meet IMF requirements concerning new austerity measures.

IF YOU GET A KICK OUT OF SOCCER, READ ROB HUGHES WEDNESDAYS IN THE IHT

Bulgari quartz watch. Water-resistant. Stainless-steel, gold-steel, 18K gold. Available in four sizes.

BVLGARI

10 VIA DEI CONDOTTI - ROMA
HOTEL PIERRE - NEW YORK
30, RUE DU RHÔNE - GENÈVE
AVENUE DES BEAUX-ARTS - MONTE CARLO
HOTEL PLAZA-ATHÈNES - PARIS

DIAMONDS

YOUR BEST BUY

Single diamonds at wholesale prices by ordering direct from Antwerp, the world's most important cut-diamond market. Give diamonds to the ones you love. Buy for investment, for your enjoyment. Write or call for free price list.

or call us:
Joachim Goldstein
diamondexport
Established 1926
Polkmanstraat 62, B-2018 Antwerp
Belgium - Tel. (32-3) 254-0751
Telex 71779 gfb
at the Diamond Club Bldg.

Great for Golf

Amateur tournament weeks
July 21 to August 5

PALACE HOTEL
GSTAAD
SWITZERLAND

Please call:
Phone: (030) 831 31 Telex 922 222
or the
The Leading Hotels of the World

ARTS / LEISURE

New Frankfurt Museum Is an Architect's Dream

By David Galloway

International Herald Tribune

FRANKFURT — "If a play isn't right, the dramatist can always cut some scenes and write new ones. And if it still doesn't work, the flop is forgotten long before the season's over. An architect doesn't have that kind of immunity. The decisions you make are irreversible, and if they don't work it's like walking the streets with your fly open."

Matthias Ungers is strolling the streets of Frankfurt these days with head held high. His elegant house-within-a-house on the south bank of the Main has recently opened as the German Architecture Museum. On the opposite bank of the river, a soaring arcade in glass, steel and wood now welcomes visitors to the Frankfurt Fairgrounds. Ungers conceived the covered gallery as a symbolic link between the older exhibition halls and the new space he has designed.

Wedding the old and the new has long been a primary concern of the 38-year-old architect. More than any of his German contemporaries, he has argued for an awareness of historical tradition and a renewed sense of place.

As theoretician and teacher — at the University of Berlin, Cornell, Harvard and UCLA — he has doggedly opposed the straitjacket of functionalism and urged a return to

"thematic elaboration" in building. As a result, critics tend to group him with the post-modernist fraternity. In fact, he has always rejected the formal paraphrase and gratuitous ornament that have become hallmarks of the movement.

"The danger," Ungers says, "is that you produce decorative chit-chat. The lessons of the past have to be studied in terms of archetypes that can be made to serve contemporary realities."

His own high-tech arcade for the Frankfurt Fairgrounds is an eloquent demonstration of that hypothesis. The arched structure echoes the industrial wonder of the Crystal Palace in London, and it creates a casual ambience like that of the galleries of Naples and Milan. But there is no hint of nostalgia here, no paraphrase of neo-romantic embellishment. Secure in both its post-technological identity and its function, the building refrains from flaunting its pedigree.

A cool, but never frosty, self-assurance also distinguishes the museum Ungers has conjured from a stout neo-classical villa. It is one of a series of patrician residences built by Frankfurt's industrialists and financiers at the turn of the century, when the Sachsenhausen district still had a touch of the pastoral. As part of an ambitious plan to reverse the city's reputation for Babbity, several residences are being recycled as museums for film,



Matthias Ungers

architecture, design, archaeology and Jewish history. All but Hans Hollein's pie-shaped Museum of Contemporary Art front the river.

Ungers's mandate was to preserve a traditional feature of the cityscape while providing a forum for architectural shows. He began by gutting the existing structure, then he wrapped the whole in a graceful arcade in the classic red sandstone of the original. A rear extension provides a lecture theater and multipurpose exhibition space, with an open glass cube enclosing a patriarchal chestnut tree.

The atrium is only one element in the building's continuous series of walls within walls, houses within

houses, with their indoor-outdoor allusions. The lower facade of the Italianate mansion is now "indoor-outdoor." A series of virtues for displaying architectural fragments, set into the outer wall of the arcade, is open to the sky. Through the center of the original building there now rises a concrete grid ending in a gabled structure that accommodates the library.

Ungers's achievement provides the German Architecture Museum its only permanent exhibition. The program calls for two major shows and two smaller, thematic presentations a year. Most will be drawn from the remarkable holdings assembled by the director, Heinrich Koltz, since the museum was founded in 1979. It is the largest collection of drawings, plans, models and photographs of 20th-century architecture in the world. Furniture rounds out the ensemble.

Frankfurt thus fulfills a dream that Ungers pursued in the 1950s, when he tried to convince the Berlin Senate to establish a similar institution. The young idealist saw an urgent need for a corrective to the warmed-over Bauhaus style that dominated postwar West Germany. When the dream eluded him, he himself became a critic, collector and curator, assembling exhibitions that documented neglected alternatives in modern German design. His collection of 8,000 rare architectural books is, he reckons,

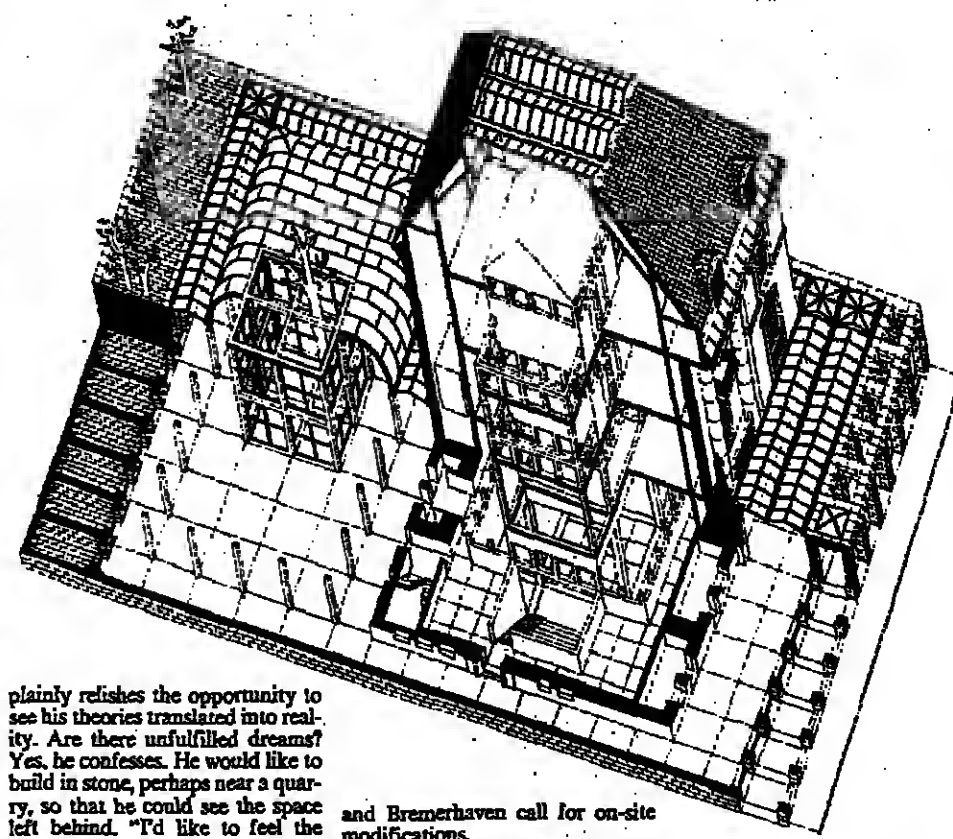
surpassed only by the Avery Library at Columbia University. The private house-sub-office that Ungers built in a Cologne suburb in 1958 quickly became a mecca for young architects. It has adapted well to his changing needs and peripatetic lifestyle. There are offices and apartments in Frankfurt, Ithaca, New York, and Bremerhaven, where Ungers is building a new Polar Research Center. But Cologne remains headquarters, and the multilevel house with its interlocking living and working spaces is a vivid document of the owner's vision.

"I'm strictly an amateur," he insists, "because I've never left home to go to work."

As a result, his lifestyle shows the seamless integrity of his buildings. Writing, drawing, reading, consulting with his staff, constructing models, advising younger colleagues: Such activities are the cherished stuff of the amateur's daily life.

Often, too, he collaborates on publications with his wife, Lieselotte. She is the author of a West German bestseller, "The Return of the Indian," and has recently completed a study of European housing settlements after World War I. Their three children, all Cornell graduates, are an architect, a painter and an art historian.

After two decades dedicated primarily to teaching, the architect



plainly relishes the opportunity to see his theories translated into reality. Are there unfulfilled dreams? Yes, he confesses. He would like to build in stone, perhaps near a quarry, so that he could see the space left behind. "I'd like to feel the corners and seams, the volume, and not just use the material as veneer."

Before that can happen, there is an installation to be realized in Milan, including a multipurpose "sky-scraper cabinet" that takes a witty look at architectural history. And projects under way in Frankfurt

and Bremerhaven call for on-site modifications.

The Polar Research Center is the clearest example of Ungers's theory of thematic or narrative architecture. As he was seeking a concept to accommodate the narrow harbor space while meeting the institute's rigorous technical requirements, a friend mentioned seeing the movie "Raiders of the Lost Ark." The Bremerhaven project was instantly nicknamed "Researchers of the Lost Ark."

From that moment, Ungers recalls, the concept was complete.

The ark, symbol of a new beginning, of journeying, as a prototype of the house, as a world in microcosm, provided the necessary theme. The rest, according to the genial master-builder, was simple. "All you have to do is orchestrate."

The Deutsches Architekturmuseum is open Tuesday through Sunday from 10 A.M. until 5 P.M.; Wednesday until 8 P.M. The inaugural exhibition on post-modernism (1960-1980) runs through Oct. 10.

INTERNATIONAL EDUCATION DIRECTORY

EUROPE

The TASIS Schools

SWITZERLAND

The oldest independent American boarding school in Europe, founded in 1955. American College Prep. General Studies and Int'l Section (ESL). Coed, boarding and day, grades 7-13. Activities, sports, St. Moritz ski term, and extensive travel throughout Europe.

The American School in Switzerland, Est. 31, CH-6926 Montagnola, Switzerland. Tel: Lugano (091) 54 64 71 Tlx: 78317 TASIS England, Est. 42, Colchester Road, Thorpe, Surrey, England TW20 8TE. Tel: Chertsey (06329) 88 253 Tlx: 92912 TASIS Cyprus, Est. 53, 11 Kassios Street, P.O. Box 2329, Nicosia, Cyprus. Tel: Nicosia (021) 431 114 Tlx: 4601 TASIS Hellenic Int'l Day School, grades K-13, Box 51025, Est. 64, 14510 Kifissia, Greece. Tel: Athens 808 14 26 Tlx: 210379

American Education in Europe with an International Dimension

U.S.A.

GUIDED INDEPENDENT STUDY PROGRAM Bachelor, Master, Doctorate Business Administration • Engineering Engineering Management • Education

Earn a bachelor, master or doctoral degree. Use your past experience as credit toward your degree. No classes, seminars or on-campus attendance. Studies build upon your experience, relate to your career. Self-paced. Open time schedule. Distinguished faculty advisors. Act now to advance your career.

• SEND RESUME FOR NO COST EVALUATION
Century University, 9100 Wilshire Blvd., Dept. 58, Beverly Hills, Ca, USA 90212 213-278-1094
In Switzerland contact: Dr. Zolt Revesz, D.Sc., P.O. Box 1126, CH-5401 Baden, Switzerland.

Maplebrook School Est. 1945

A private school for boys and girls ages 11-19. All students are learning disabled because of neurological impairment. Maplebrook provides an ungraded curriculum, accent on life skills, pre-vocational work programs and a full spectrum of sports and leisure time activities in a warm and caring homelike atmosphere. Non-discriminatory.

Write: Mr. L. Adams, Headmaster, Maplebrook School, North Road 6, Ardenia, NY 12051 • Tel: 914-373-8191

St. Francis Prep

The vigor and enthusiasm of youth are committed to learning under the Franciscan. Small classes. Emphasis on self-motivation. 98% college acceptance. Modern facilities on 70-acre campus near Gettysburg. ESL programs during summer and academic year. Excellent sports. Non-discriminatory.

Father Roman J. Deegan, M.M., Box 19, Spring Grove, Pa. 17362 • 717-225-5715

BELGIUM

AND NOW IN BRUSSELS THE E.E.C. SCHOOL

The independent international school that responds to the community's needs, and comes about each child's needs. Our British and American staff has impressed parents and educators with our children's work in the:

- Kindergarten (from age 2½)
- Primary school
- American secondary school
- British G.C.E. curriculum through A level.

Our highly efficient use of funds keeps your tuition fees at a reasonable level: from B.F. 65,000 to B.F. 140,000 per annum. Good news to parents, due to the overwhelming demand, the school is opening in Brussels as well. Attention, places are limited.

THE E.E.C. SCHOOL

Amerikalei 53, Rue Royale 302, 2000 Antwerp, 1030 Brussels.
For information and registration call Mr. J. Wells, Headmaster, at 03/237.27.18 or 03/238.10.82, 03/238.10.82.
Registration daily all summer

YOUR KEY TO A CAREER IN INTERNATIONAL BUSINESS & INFORMATION SYSTEMS: EUROPEAN UNIVERSITY

Member of the American Assembly of Colleges and Schools of Business.
UNDERGRADUATE PROGRAMS (full time) in business, marketing, management, finance, economics, information systems, etc. The university's placement service channels graduates into internships, managerial positions or graduate management programs around the world.
GRADUATE PROGRAMS (part or full time): Master's of business administration, international management or information systems. As above, the placement service facilitates employment, but also, uniquely offers graduates the opportunity for obtaining a second master's degree at a top U.S. university in as little as 6 months. General admission to Ph.D. programs.
Courses are taught in English, French and Dutch, students choose the language of instruction.

For information contact:

The Admissions Office - EUROPEAN UNIVERSITY
Amerikalei 131-133, 2000 Antwerp, Belgium. Tel: 03/238.10.82 - 03/218.81.82.
Campus locations: Jacob Jordaanstraat 77-79, 2018 Antwerp, Belgium. Rue Royale, 302, 1030 Brussels, Belgium.

SWITZERLAND

Academic d'Art Denaire

New study concept for

Dental Technicians

International center

for comprehensive training

- Dental technology (the most recent and advanced) • Given by professionals of international reputation • Chemistry, Physics • Corporate management • Computer technology, programming • Seminars • Languages

Courses commence in September 1984 duration 3 years

Post-graduate training for dental technicians and dental surgeons

- Refresher courses • Conferences • Study groups • Demonstrations

197, route du Mandement CH-1212 Saugny GENEVE Switzerland Tel. 022/317117

Chateau Mont Choisi

1812 Locaux, Switzerland

Lake of Geneva Tel: 021 25 11 77

International Boarding School for Girls

- Girls 12 to 20 years. Beautifully situated, French facilities for study and residence, tennis court, heated swimming-pool.
- First-class references, excellent teachers, favorable student/teacher ratio. Official certificates and diplomas.
- Intensive study of French and English. Language laboratory.
- Full American High School Program, Grades 7-12. CBSE (SAT, PSAT, ACT), TOEFL, College guidance. Excellent university acceptances.
- Sports and recreational facilities in French or English. Complete facilities for swimming, tennis, skiing, sports, educational trips. Winter vacations in Chamonix, Swiss Alps. Summer courses.

John F. Kennedy International School

Sonnen-Gut

A unique international school for children 6-13 years. Sound preparation for English-language secondary schools. Small classes, family atmosphere, superb Alpine location. French, skiing, sports, excursions. Summer camp July-August. Write: William Levee, Director CH-3792 Sarnen, Switzerland. Tel: (030) 4 13 72.

GERMANY

Management • Business Economics • Marketing • Psychology • Computer • Diplom • Possibility to receive a degree.

Free brochures 553 from

HOEFERLIN ACADEMY

07838 Weil-Rhön, West Germany

GREAT BRITAIN

UNIVERSITY PREPARATORY STUDIES IN LONDON

Co-educational boarding school

gr. 10-12, small classes, American curriculum, excellent facilities in Britain and Europe, sports. First-class facilities in Tudor mansion on outskirts of London.

Vacancies for Fall '84

Schiller Academy is sponsored by

Schiller International University, an

accredited American University with

campuses in London, Paris, Madrid,

Heldelberg & Strasbourg.

Schiller Academy, Wickham Court, West Wickham,

Kent BR84 9JZ, England

Tel: (011) 771 8069

Learn a foreign language on your own!

For Catalogue, call or write:

Audioprogram, Suite 728,

51 Kensington Church Street,

London W8 4LT. (01) 927 1847

or write to: Audioprogram,

73 Upper Richmond Road,

London SW15 2SZ. Tel: 01-870 9866

AUSTRIA

WEBSTER UNIVERSITY in Vienna

BA DEGREES in Management, Computer Studies, and International Studies.
MA DEGREES in Business Administration, Management, Marketing, Computer Data Management, Economics/Finance, Energy Economics and International Relations.

The next 8-week term begins August 27th

U.S.A. Accreditation/Day and Evening Courses

Dr. Robert D. Brooks, Director, Schubertstrasse 14

Phone (0222) 52 11 36 A-1010 Vienna, Austria

Language Study in Salzburg

Salzburg International Language Center

An international language institute

located in Europe's most beautiful

city. Intensive German, English and

Russian courses held at all levels.

Special summer programs offered

for all age groups. Courses suggested

by extensive travel program. Full

board facilities available on or

off campus. For information write:

Salzburg International Language Centre Moonstraße 106

A-5020 Salzburg, Austria, Europe Tel. 44 4 85

A-5324 Foitensau bei Salzburg

AUSTRIA

An American preparatory school situated high in the Alps.

Grades 9 thru 12. Co-educational. Boarding.

High academic standards. Skiing. Supervised travel.

WRITE FOR CATALOG

SPAIN

AMERICAN SCHOOL OF MALLORCA

Accredited by the Middle States Assn. • Certified by the D.O.D. System for US

Govt. personnel • Authorized by the Spanish Ministry of Education, • Boarding 7-

12 & day K-12 • The only school offering a pre-engineering sequence along with

top college prep. • Notable record of college admissions • Specific learning

disability and ESL programs that yield excellent results.

CALLE ORATORIO, 9 - PORTALES NOUS - MALLORCA - SPAIN

TEL: 673850/51 - TELEX 69651 AMSCA

Old Masters in Evidence In London's Galleries

By Max Wykes-Joyce

International Herald Tribune

LONDON — In the 15th and 16th centuries the city of Ferrara would seem to have been a place where the utmost brutality alternated with an awesome attention to religious piety. The latter prevailed in the art of the period, as can be seen in "From Borso to Cesare d'Este: The School of Ferrara 1450-1628" at Matthiesen, which has been organized in aid of the Courtauld Institute of Art Trust Appeal.

With loans from many major galleries and collections, the great names of Ferrarese painting are well represented: Cosimo Tura (c.1430-1495) with his "St. John the Evangelist on Patmos"; Tura's pupil Ercole de' Roberti (c.1451-1496) by four works, including "Atalanta and Hippomenes"; Benvenuto Tisi (c.1476-1539) known as Il Garofolo, by four religious works; Ludovico Mazzolino (c.1480-1528) with four works, including a Pietà much influenced by Ercole de' Roberti; and perhaps the most widely known of Ferrarese painters, Giovanni Francesco Barbieri (1591-1666) called Il Guercino. More than 60 paintings are supplemented by illuminated manuscripts, miniatures, leather and metalwork, sculptures, medals and ceramics of the same period.

"From Borso to Cesare d'Este: The School of Ferrara 1450-1628," Matthiesen Fine Art, 718 Mason's Yard, Duke Street, St. James's, SW1, to Aug. 14.

In parallel at Colnaghi's are two

exhibitions, related chiefly by quality — "Old Master Prints — Mantegna to Myron" and the gallery's annual "Old Master Drawings." The 109 prints range in time from the magnificent engraving "Bast of the Sea Gods" assigned to the date 1493, by Andrea Mantegna (1431-1506), to two mid-19th-century etchings, one of "Le Pont au Change, Paris," the other of "Akaroa, New Zealand" by Charles Myron (1821-1868).

Among others are a fine engraving by Albrecht Dürer (1471-1528) of "St. Jerome in his Study," an etching of "The Virgin and Child, with Saints John and Elizabeth" by the Florentine Stefano della Bella (1610-1664), and suites of etchings of "Venice" by Canaletto (1697-1768), and of "Roman and Florentine Views" by Piranesi (1770-1778).

The 48 drawings are chiefly by Italian masters of the 16th to 18th centuries. Three artists feature in both shows — the Roman Ottavio Leoni (1578-1630) represented in both media by portraiture; etching/engravings of noblemen and artists, including the French painter Simon Vouet, and a black chalk drawing on blue paper of "A Young Woman," the Florentine Giuseppe Zocchi (1717-1787) by a

grisaille painting on paper of "An Allegory of Fire," two etchings of Old Testament scenes, and two "Views of Florence and Tuscany," and the Venetian Giandomenico Tiepolo (1727-1804) by a quartet of meticulously detailed etchings and a chalk, pen and ink and wash drawing of "A Man Saddling a Horse, Watched by Two Women." "Old Master Prints," to July 14; "Old Master Drawings," to July 21, Colnaghi, 14 Old Bond Street, W1.

Many British old master drawings dealers have no gallery of their own, but content themselves with presenting at least one annual exhibition in a friendly Old Master gallery. Three such are currently on in Duke Street, St. James's — Kate de Rothschild's presentation of 33 works at Alan Jacobs Gallery; Lorna Lowe's 33 at Eyre and Hobhouse; and Adolphe Stein's 101, extended to include more recent masters such as Eugene Isabey and Henri Le Sidaner.

Were I limited to a single choice from each of the three shows, I would select from Kate de Rothschild's the enormous wash and chalk drawing of "Moses Building the Tabernacle" by Benedetto Luti (1666-1724) which has all the nobility of an old master painting; from Lorna Lowe's, the red chalk "Studies of an Eagle" clearly drawn from life, probably in the 1520s, by Il Parmigianino (1503-1540); from Adolphe Stein's, the pastel "Portrait of a Girl" by Rosalba Carriera (1675-1757), once in the collection of La Pompadour's brother, the Marquis de Marigny.

"Old Master Drawings," presented by Kate de Rothschild at Allen Jacobs Gallery, 8 Duke Street, St. James's, SW1; by Lorna Lowe at Eyre and Hobhouse, 38 Duke Street, St. James's; by Adolphe Stein at Doune Fine Art Gallery, 38 Duke Street, St. James's.

A comparatively little-known and much neglected English draftsman finds recognition in "Drawings by William Kent (1685-1748)" from the print room collection on show in the Victoria and Albert Museum. Known chiefly as a garden and furniture designer and Palladian architect, he designed among other famous and still-existent buildings, the Horse Guards barracks in London, Chiswick House, and Holkham in Norfolk. Kent's drawings in the museum's collection consist largely of illustrations for the poetry of John Gay, James Thomson, Edmund Spenser and Kent's friend Alexander Pope. This show, however, also includes architectural drawings, designs for sculpture, and high-spirited fancies such as his design for a Gothic folly, and a portrayal of a pet dog sitting up on his haunches and begging.

"Drawings by William Kent," Henry Cole Wing, Victoria and Albert Museum, Exhibition Road, SW7, to Sept. 2.

SKY FROM SATELLITE TELEVISION CHANNEL

PROGRAM, SATURDAY 7th JULY

UK TIMES 16.00	SKY CHANNEL MUSIC BOX
18.00	MY FAVOURITE MARTIAN
18.25	MOVIE ON
19.40	MOVIE TIME
21.25	MAIN STREET TO BROADWAY
22.00	ALL STAR WRESTLING
	SKY CHANNEL MUSIC BOX

BROADCASTING TO CABLE COMPANIES IN EUROPE & THE UK VIA SATELLITE

CONTACT SATELLITE TELEVISION FOR FURTHER INFORMATION

TELEPHONE LONDON (01) 437 0491 TELEX 266943

سكاي من الاصل

ARTS / LEISURE

Unraveling Layers of DeKooning

By Michael Gibson
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — "Painting is a way of life," said Willem de Kooning many years ago. Today he is 80 years old and a retrospective show of his work has been traveling around, starting at the Whitney Museum in New York, continuing in the Akademie der Künste in West Berlin and now showing at the Pompidou Center here through Sept. 24.

In the conception of his paintings there is a multitude of layers, and the one most willingly talked about by critics touches upon his connection with the various art movements of our century — Expressionism and Cubism are those most frequently mentioned.

There is also the paradox of painting on its own: a painting is a two-dimensional surface on which colors are arranged in a certain order (or disorder) and it is a representation of, or an allusion to, a subject. This paradox is particularly apparent in de Kooning's paintings because of the unusual combination of a "subject" (most often a woman) and a form that can seem to be a structure, an explosion of pure, violent feeling.

The underlying assumption is that a painting is a portrait of a woman actually living somewhere. Not everybody subscribes to this view. But the other interpretation is not quite satisfactory either. It suggests that the work should only be looked at as a solution to the aesthetic problems raised at the particular stage of art history in which de Kooning's work appears.

Certainly de Kooning is playing with both of these elements, balancing them off in his search for something else. He could not do otherwise, since they are the elements in which his work developed. A man who did excellent "realistic" portraits like the line drawing of 1922 included in the Beaubourg show cannot ignore the whole issue of "realism," nor can a man who painted "Dark Pond" or "Ashville" (both 1948) have ignored the pictorial arguments surrounding Cubism, Expressionism and Surrealism.

But I am convinced that de Kooning must be taken quite literally when he says that "Painting is a way of life." He certainly does not mean that an artist's schedule from day to day is infected by the practice of art. He means, I believe, that art has become the medium in which the unique spiritual adventure



Willem de Kooning in New York in 1953.

of a unique human life unfolds. And this implies that all his efforts must necessarily be directed towards escaping from art history, in which commentary is constantly attempting to envelop him — like a fishmonger trying to wrap a live fish in an old newspaper.

De Kooning does make good his escape. Stylistic reference seems hard to grasp in much of his work, and the paintings and sculptures have an unstructured rawness about them that can leave one with a feeling of surprised wonder: what is this about and what is the artist really doing?

De Kooning's work raises the issue of representation by the peculiarly outrageous form it takes. This is true of his lumpy, seemingly haphazard sculptures just as much as of his paintings. It is, I believe, connected not with "realistic" representation, but with the quite unrelated issue of the cultural representation of the human figure.

The American painter Hugh Weiss once told me the story of an extraordinary experience he had during World War II in New Guinea. He was stationed on an island near the mouth of the Sepik, and one day, strolling through the village, he noticed some carved sticks belonging to the chief. He took a fancy to them, a bargaining session ensued, and it was agreed that Weiss would make a portrait of the chief's daughter and would receive the sticks in exchange.

The girl was prepared for the event: her teeth were blackened with betel, and spiral designs were made on her face, breasts, and stomach with green paint. Weiss assumed that he was expected to produce a realistic portrait as possible, something in the order of what he had been trained to do at the Philadelphia College of Art.

But the result of his efforts met with sharp disapproval. After several more unsuccessful attempts, he finally had the idea of concentrating on the body painting, and the last portrait, which was universally approved and earned him the sticks he wanted, was no more than a series of ovals (face, breasts and stomach) on which he had carefully traced the patterns of green paint. In our own culture the idea we have of Man has been going through a fiery furnace for at least a century as a result of the extension of the scientific view of the world and the tendency to rationalize all areas of human experience. Realism in art seemed okay from this point of view because it seemed rational, but our "realistic" images of the past have in fact been a long and brilliant attempt to establish a conjunction between the cultural stereotype of the sort that Weiss's story makes so apparent to us, and the humane ideal of individual uniqueness elaborated and refined by Christian theology and Western philosophy. Underlying each portrait, in its apparent realism and individuality, there has always been a cultural model that is more than mere convention. It is the very brick and mortar out of which our self-hood is shaped.

I suspect that de Kooning's human figures reflect something about this cultural model, its mutilated and disfigured state, but also its violent, desperate, driving persistence. The artist does not do this sort of thing intentionally. Picasso's human figures are also a reflection of this: his whole work consisted in a long and violent ramble through art history, and a bone-deep, breaking game with all the cultural models of man painters and sculptors of past ages have given us. Picasso did not invent the situation he was expressing, and nor did de Kooning. They expressed it with a different inflection and, essentially, without knowing what they were accomplishing. I would even say that this is the sort of thing that cannot be done intentionally. It is part of the cultural dream by which we and all the rest of us are carried, the difference being that, as an artist, he has the burden and privilege of uttering that dream and leading it beyond itself, by ways of which he is the lonely inventor.

Picasso Museum To Open in 1985

PARIS — Culture Minister Jack Lang said Thursday that after a decade of planning and work the Picasso Museum would open its doors next spring in a restored 17th-century townhouse on Paris's Right Bank.

The museum, the transformed Hotel Salé in the Marais district, will display more than 800 works by Pablo Picasso.

Dominique Bozo, the museum's chief curator, said the works would be displayed chronologically, beginning with the young Picasso's "Blue Period" and ending with a collection of canvases from his last 20 years.

Mystical Appeal of Certain Works Pushes Up Prices

International Herald Tribune

LONDON — In the auction market, there exists a rarified category of art which does not stick to the rules followed by the common run. For the works that belong to it, prices are not just three or four times higher than those of lesser specimens but can be as much as 30- or 40-fold higher, if not even more, than their nearest equivalent.

This rarified category, which usually provokes heated discussion

SOUREN MELIKIAN

about whether the auctioned treasures should be allowed to leave the country, is defined essentially by what might be characterized as mystical appeal, whether the myth equates with the name of the artist — Raphael, Rembrandt, Turner, with a celebrated, preferably aristocratic provenance, or with some distant school — the German or Italian Renaissance and Baroque showpiece in some precious material such as were displayed in princely "treasure rooms."

Such pieces seldom come up at auction. They tend to be discreetly negotiated at huge prices in the trade. By pure coincidence, a group of works of art graced with mythical appeal turned up at three different auctions this week in London.

The first group was the Chatsworth drawings at Christie's, which combined the myth of English history and of certain artists' names. It illustrated ideally the conditions required for the myth to work, as well as the limits beyond which they cease to be operative. The myth of history alone was enough to glamorize artists of the second rank in a context where more famous artists glamorized the whole sale, provided that their work was impeccably preserved.

A case in point is Pordenone's "Allegory of Time," a modello for the decoration of a Venetian palace done in the 1530s. Few connoisseurs would call it a masterpiece of the late Renaissance. Nevertheless it fetched £388,000 (about \$515,000), 8 to 10 times the price one would have dared predict for it. While a signature of secondary importance was not an objection to a fantastic price in the historic haze of the Chatsworth sale, no name at all proved deadly. A very beautiful drawing of a male nude in red and white chalk was attributed by Noel Annesley, Christie's expert, to Annibale Carracci. With great fairness, Annesley added that "an alternative attribution to Schidone has been proposed." The drawing with alternative attributions went down at £11,340, a price that seems ludicrously low by Chatsworth's standards even if far enough in any other context.

The myth did not work either when minimum standards of preservation were not met. One of three or four of the most beautiful drawings from Chatsworth was a landscape in pen and brown ink by Pieter Brueghel the Elder. No drawing of such perfect composition, such mastery in the subtle notation of detail by the famous Flemish artist has been sighted in the past quarter of a century or so. Alas, it was rather washed out, due to prolonged exposure to light and rubbing. The admirable Brueghel brought a mere £37,600, paid by Jan Krugier, a Geneva dealer in modern art who wanted it for his private collection. One could call it a bargain — I would — but it is not easily salable. Only someone with a daily intimate acquaintance with the draftsman's craft will be willing to peer at the faded pen strokes.

The second case in which the myth of provenance, combined with the myth of artistic creativity,

The Return Of 'Conan'

CAPSULE comments on films recently released in the United States:

Richard Fleischer's "Conan the Destroyer" stars Arnold Schwarzenegger as Conan who, according to Vincent Canby of The New

MOVIE MARQUEE

York Times, "is a sort of cut-rate Hercules, the mythological hero of what's called the Hyborean Age." In the sequel Conan goes on a quest with Princess Jeannine (Olivia D'Alto) for a magic stone that he steals from the wicked Queen Tarais (Sarah Douglas). Sheila Benson of the Los Angeles Times says "Nothing is imaginative, or fun, or particularly smart; a lot of the picture is spent moving the cast, tidily lined up, into and out of unbreathable sets."

Collector's Guide

SWISS FOUNDATION
is looking for important paintings by:
MAURICE BRIANCHON (1899-1979)
and
ROLAND OUDOT (1879-1981)

Please address your offers to:
Chiffre K 18-115251
PUBLICITAS, CH-8021 Zurich (Switzerland).

ANTIQUES

SAFE TRANSPORT

International fine art and antique packers and shippers will solve all your problems. Regular sea and air groupage between U.S. and U.K. Also weekly van Paris-London. Based London Airport.
JAMES BOURLET & SONS LTD.
3 Spencer Way, Feltham, England.
Tel: 935242. Tel: 01 761 1155.



Clock brought £842,400 at Christie's in London.

exercised its utmost impact was Sotheby's sale on of the third lot Thursday of Lord Kenneth Clark's works of art, which included a view of Folkestone by Turner.

The painting is a late work done in pale colors in a blurred manner sometimes referred to as impressionistic. Compared with the great Turner's hanging at the Tate, this one pales into insignificance. It has neither the vigor of some of the great master's whirling compositions, nor the magic of his light effects. True, the great Turners are no longer to be bought — most were included in the artist's bequest to the nation. However, this was hardly the picture one might have expected to become the most expensive painting ever sold at auction, fetching £7.37 million (including commission).

Turner's name, multiplied by Clark's name, did the trick. The greatest irony is perhaps that the late Lord Clark's collection was otherwise remarkably unimpressive. A man with ample financial means, he bought at a time, in the 1940s and 1950s, when masterpieces could be picked up for very little money in many areas. Apparently he did not bother, but his television series, "Civilization," turned his name into a magic label.

The third and perhaps most striking cast of the price of art being multiplied by myth, occurred in Christie's sale of furniture and works of art held at the same time as Sotheby's sale of Lord Clark's Turner. This is a 17th-century clock from Augsburg designed as a small-size monument, with the Four Seasons represented as young

women on the pedestal, the Four Elements as putti on the roof and Death at the very top in the form of a decomposing old woman dragging two naked women.

The clock was "ascribed to Ferdinand Murrmann" and the scholarly entry by Charles Avery of Christie's noted at the end that "the exact authorship of the extremely finely carved ivory parts cannot be ascertained." The silver mounts, on the other hand, carry the marks of two great German silversmiths of the Baroque period, David Schweser and Daniel Zech, corresponding to the years 1640-45.

One vital bit of information missing in the catalog was provided by Alain Mosatti, a Paris dealer. Unscrewing the group on top, he found on the underside the monogram of Georg Petel, the great, perhaps the greatest Baroque sculptor of 17th-century Germany. This would seem to settle the question of authorship, much debated by scholars in the last three decades.

It is a moot question whether those who bid for the piece to the finish had seen this. To all intents and purposes the main price booster was the perfect typification of the great baroque *Frankenstein* object combined with that of royal provenance — by tradition King Carlos III of Spain and the two Sicilies, and later, Prince Doria d'Elboli of Naples.

It must be added that in this case the object is stunning. No such thing has been seen at auction or in the trade within the last 30 years, so now it is likely to appear again. This means that everyone connected with the field expected it to sell in the area of £200,000 to £300,000. It climbed to £842,400 (including commission). The final bidder was a consortium of three London galleries, one of which, called Kuros, is reported to do a great deal of business with Arab clients. The underbidder was Edgar Mannheim of Zurich, a dealer with an exceptional flair for 16th- and 17th-century objects d'art, aside from his speciality in clocks and watches. As he ran up his rival, sitting next to him in Christie's room, he seemed to be having great fun. Myth, the poker game side of the art market, and the personal emotional involvement that characterizes it, all seemed to have their share in this unheard-of price for an object as unique as the circumstances that allowed it to reach this all-time high.

What will happen to supremely important works of art when they are not surrounded by the aura of myths was illustrated at Christie's sale of Old Master paintings Friday. This included two major paintings. By far the most attractive one to a museum was an extraordinary painting of "The

Plague at Athens" in the manner of northern European painters working in the Caravaggesque style. The drama of the scene and the intensity of the chiaroscuro effects are such that every connoisseur who viewed it in the 19th century expressed admiration.

Until 1914 it was a Poussin masterpiece. For the last 60 years exactly it has stood as the masterpiece of Michel Sweerts, and has been widely exhibited and illustrated as such. It is rarer, if not more beautiful, than a great Poussin, which makes its final price, £972,000, quite reasonable if one remembers, for example, Poussin's "Holy Family" — also a Chatsworth painting — sold in 1981 at Christie's for £1.6 million (\$3.6 million at the time.)

But a painting such as Sweerts' carries a name that means a lot to the cognoscenti and not a great deal to the public at large. Christie's probably got the highest price for it that could be achieved at auction. And that highest price is not impressive in the context of this week.

An even less impressive price was paid in the same auction 90 seconds earlier for the other desirable item, three panels painted as the pinnacle of an altar piece by Agnolo Gaddi, the great early Renaissance Florentine master. The three figures, of Christ the Redeemer, the Archangel Gabriel and the Virgin Annunciate, were a giveaway at £102,600.

Alas, Gaddi is not a name that is bandied about on television serials.

English, American and French books

Newspapers, magazines
at
GALIGNANI



224, rue de Rivoli
75001 Paris
Tel: 260-76-07
Métro: Tuileries
Available from our stock and/or mailed anywhere in the world

INTERNATIONAL ART EXHIBITIONS

BELGIUM

Exhibition of
XIXth century European Seascapes
in the Casino of Knokke
from 14/7 to 12/8 - 1984.
Ambassadors hall.
Open every day: 4 p.m. - 11 p.m.
BERKO
Fine Paintings
Kustlaan 163 -
8300 Knokke-Zoute - Belgium
Tel. 010 32 50 60 57 90
GUDIN, Baron Jean-Antoine-Théodore - Paris 1802 - Boulogne-9/Seine 1880 - "Galleon with French flag" Canvas: 74 x 55,5 cm - Signed at the bottom in the right-hand corner.

LONDON

MARLBOROUGH
6 Albemarle St., W.1.
Important Paintings By:
BACON BECKMANN BRAGUE
DUBUFFET KIRCHNER KLEE
KOKOSCHKA LEGER MARC
MATISSE PICASSO SIGNAC
June 28 - August 31
Mon.-Fri. 10-5.30, Sat. 10-12.30
Tel.: 01-429 5161 - Admission Free

BROWSE AND DARBY
FRENCH AND BRITISH
EXHIBITION
1870-1950
19 Cork Street, W1
01-734 7984

LEFEVRE GALLERY
30 Bruton Street, London W1.
01-493 1572/3.
IMPORTANT
XIX & XXth C.
WORKS OF ART
Mon.-Fri. 10.5,
Sat. 10-12.30.

PARIS

WALLY FINDLAY GALLERIES
2 Avenue Matignon, Paris 8th - 226.70.74
Hôtel George-V, 31, Avenue George-V, Paris 8th - 723.54.00
EXHIBITION OF CONTEMPORARY ARTISTS
The Moderns
Nicola SIMBARI
Zvonimir MIHANOVIC
The Europeans
Yvonne AROISSONE
Philippe AUGÉ
Michèle BATTUT
Betrand BOPI
André BOURRIE
Jean-Pierre CASSIGNOUL
Georges CHOQUET PEREZ
Raymond DILLÉY
Jacques EITEL
Louis FABIEN
Bernard GANTNER
Claude GAVEAU
Fred JESSUP
Jean KILLY
Constantin KLUGE
LE PHO
MICHEL HENRY
Raymond QUENEC
Marco SASSONE
Gaston SERRE
Andre VIGNOLES
VU CAO OAM
The Americans
Howard BEHRENS
Don HAZEN
David S. HOLMES
Gregory HILL
Hudson JEFFE
Frederick McOUFF
The Post-Modernists
Suzanne EISEN OIECK
Andre HAMBOURG
Fernand HEBRO
Marie NESSI VALTAT
The Primitives
Hélène AOAMOFF
Jacqueline CHUTEAU
Henri MAIK
Ljubomir MILLINKOV
Amelie OLLIVARY
Gustavo NUOVA
Alain THOMAS
Portraits by
Alejo VIDAL-QUADRAS
FRENCH IMPRESSIONISTS
POST-IMPRESSIONISTS AND MODERN MASTERS
Mon. - Fri. 10-1 p.m. - 2.30 - 7 p.m.
New York Paris Chicago Palm Beach Beverly Hill

PARIS

FELIX VERCEL
9 AVENUE MATHIGNON
PARIS 8^e - 256.25.19
presents exclusively
recent sculpture
by
G. CHARPENTIER
june 14 - july 28

SIMBARI
A permanent exhibition of
original graphics & paintings
TAMAR ARTS LTD
60 EAST 54TH ST., NEW YORK, N.Y. 10022. TEL: (212) 836-0556

ORANGERIE DE BAGATELLE
Bd de Bagatelle, 99 Paris 16^e, Box 43
CULINARY ART
IN THE XIXth CENTURY
ANTONIN CAREME
Vain. Conferences every Tuesday at 3 p.m.
Daily except Monday, 11.30 a.m. - 6.20 p.m.
Free admission.
July 6 - September 2

"ART EXHIBITIONS"
"ANTIQUES"
"AUCTION SALES"
appear
on Saturday

'Orfeo' in Song and Dance in Italy

By William Weaver
International Herald Tribune

LORENCE — The 47th Maggio Musicale, which opened two months ago with a controversial "Rigoletto," closed this week with a brilliant, triumphant production of Monteverdi's "Orfeo," or rather a modern view of Monteverdi's masterpiece, reworked by five contemporary composers under the general guidance of Luciano Berio.

Not a desecration, but more a series of fanciful variations, this composite "Orfeo" was presented in the grand courtyard of the Pitti Palace as a kind of lighthearted happening, cunningly devised by Pier Luigi Pizzi. There were a few seats here and there for the aged, infirm, or just footsore, but generally the audience milled about the courtyard, following the events that suddenly occurred in one place or the other.

At the beginning, a flock of sheep crossed the open area. Later, a village band followed Euridice's cortege, and, in a roaring finale, three infernal messengers arrived on motorcycles, as the audience exploded in cheers and applause. Earlier, the same story was seen in ballet form, to a brand-new score by Ludovico Einaudi: "Sul filo di Orfeo." Though the music included

some of the contemporary commonplace (the usual heavy-breathing time solo) and some passages of mere noise, there were also many effective passages, well exploited by the choreographer Serge Benattian, who also danced the title role (his Euridice was the appealing Muriel Philippe).

The ballet was given in the magic setting of the Orti Orsacellari garden, shaded by ancient trees, with grotesque statuary under them. In the equally little-known Chiostro delle Donne, in the Hospital of the Innocenti, the Estate Fiesolana — the festival that just overlaps with the Maggio — presented the first staging of a 20-year-old opera by Mario Castelnuovo-Tedesco, based on Wilde's "The Importance of Being Earnest."

The music is an inconsequential collage of favorite bits from other composers (Verdi, Donizetti, Wagner, Schubert and so on). However, this production, cleverly and tastefully directed by Talmage Fauntleroy, has served at least to introduce some gifted young singers, among them Annie Keyse, a charming, sweet soprano; Savatino Bambi, a clear-voiced tenor, and Maurizio di Benedetto, a promising comic bass (as Dottore Chausé).

The music is an inconsequential collage of favorite bits from other composers (Verdi, Donizetti, Wagner, Schubert and so on). However, this production, cleverly and tastefully directed by Talmage Fauntleroy, has served at least to introduce some gifted young singers, among them Annie Keyse, a charming, sweet soprano; Savatino Bambi, a clear-voiced tenor, and Maurizio di Benedetto, a promising comic bass (as Dottore Chausé).

INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

September in Vienna?

Moscow suddenly did Ronald Reagan — its nemesis, someone it had supposedly exiled to a political Siberia — the favor of inviting his representatives to Vienna on election eve to talk about banning "the militarization of outer space." The theories explaining its motives abound. Here are a few of them:

The Kremlin was feeling some heat from its boycott of the missile talks since last fall and hoping to return to the table by a discreet back door. It figured it had better start accepting the likelihood that Mr. Reagan will be around for a second term. It is alarmed enough to want to head off American leapfrogging in anti-satellite (ASAT) weapons and possibly in new strategic weapons, too. It calculated that Mr. Reagan would say no to space talks and dig himself into a new public opinion hole.

It's a guessing game, but fortunately the administration is not pinning its policy to any one answer. Mr. Reagan is leaving different possibilities open. His positive response to the Vienna invitation lets the Kremlin focus publicly on ASAT weapons, its current arms control priority, while the United States stresses intercontinental and intermediate-range missiles, the prime American concern.

The Soviets huffed again yesterday that the United States, in reserving a claim to broaden the Vienna agenda, was setting a precondition. But Washington was doing so no more than was Moscow in attempting to narrow the agenda. The British foreign secretary has suggested correctly that the Soviet Union seems "unwilling to take yes for an answer."

Jimmy Carter discussed limitations on anti-

satellite weapons with Moscow, in vain. Until now Ronald Reagan has refused to follow suit. Making good on his new pledge to find "feasible negotiating approaches" will entail much struggle within his administration. Stand by for the leaked premonitions of disaster from the weapons testers and the hang-tough-on-principle brigade. Administration partisans of an eventual missile defense in space will fight to make sure future options are not foreclosed.

Moscow will have its own problems. The question of whether to limit ASAT weapons may divide experts, but the question of how to verify limitations does not. They agree it is rough. If negotiations are to be more than a propaganda exercise, the Soviets will have to produce better ideas than they offered in 1978-79, and they will have to get off the simplistic anti-space-war kick that the Reagan administration's standoffishness has allowed them so far. They will also have to abandon the fiction that space defense is entirely a glint in Washington's eye, not their own.

In better times, it would not be much to write home about that the two great powers were circling each other warily with an eye to resuming a deadlocked old negotiation and starting up a difficult new one. Underlining its frostiness, the Kremlin briefly detained a couple of American diplomats and kept the American ambassador from giving a Fourth of July address on television, even as it spoke of September in Vienna. We hope both sides head that way with a sense of the common interest in working something out.

— THE WASHINGTON POST.

Jackson's Moral Offense

The Reverend Jesse Jackson's burgeoning traffic in prisoners from dictatorships is not, as President Reagan suggests, a prosecutable crime. But neither is it, as Mr. Jackson asserts, a moral enterprise. It is political opportunism in reckless disregard for American diplomacy. It is collaboration with the enemies of democracy in embarrassments of the government of the United States. That a few individuals incidentally benefit from this showmanship does not relieve its cynicism.

By recalling the vestry old Logan Act that forbids private diplomacy, Mr. Reagan overstates his protest. But he is right to object to Mr. Jackson's adventures and his plan to intrude into negotiations with the Soviet Union.

There are governments, humanitarians and universities the world over to whom the Russians could release Andrei Sakharov, the dissident physicist, or Anatoli Shebaransky, the Zionist refugee. They do not need Mr. Jackson, and he has no record of concern for them to justify a sudden "moral" mission to Moscow. If the Russians did deal with him, it would be only for the purpose of damaging the reputation of the American government. There can be only one such government at a time, and it cannot properly negotiate if its authority is undermined by freelance diplomats. Campaigns to change that government and its policies behind the United States. Presidential candidates should discourage, not solicit, foreign manipulation of the debate.

That these things even need saying is a tribute to the propaganda arts that Mr. Jackson and his foreign collaborators practice.

Many Americans, most notably Walter Mondale and Gary Hart, and for a time even Ronald Reagan, have been reluctant to oppose this courtship of dictators for fear of sounding callous about the fate of prisoners. But most of the 26 Cubans selected from 5,000 political prisoners for delivery to Mr. Jackson had already served out cruel 20-year sentences. Most Cuban and Soviet prisoners, in any case, are not victims of U.S. policy, however unwise it be. Americans were pleased by Syria's release last winter of Lieutenant Robert Goodman, but even then, what was good for him was not automatically best for the United States.

These prisoners deal demonstrate no diplomatic skill on Mr. Jackson's part. How much skill does it take, after all, to flatter the interests and views of another government against those of your own and thus to cede a favor from a dictator? To those confused by this propaganda of humanism, we commend the words of Andrés Borge, a Cuban poet and diplomat who was jailed for 21 years for allegedly serving U.S. intelligence and then denied exit from Cuba until Mr. Jackson came along. Mr. Borge is pleased to be free, but he adds: "To go to Cuba to join in a moral offensive with Fidel Castro is more than morally offensive, it is a moral offense."

— THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Other Opinion

East and West: The Age Issue

Is Konstantin Chernenko perfectly capable of carrying out his functions, or is he condemned by age and illness to be a mere "transition pope," already enfeebled? The truth would seem to be closer to the second hypothesis. A doctor accompanying a Western visitor to Moscow has been able to get fairly close to [Mr. Chernenko] and conduct a conscientious, albeit purely visual, examination. He counted 40 respirations per minute, which is double the rate for the average person, and observed all the signs of advanced emphysema. . . . It follows that the head of the Soviet state and party is a leader on borrowed time, and that Soviet diplomacy will remain paralyzed for a time.

— Le Monde (Paris).

George Ball has entered delicate territory by raising the issue of Ronald Reagan's age. He can violate the taboo because he, at 74, is roughly the same age as Mr. Reagan. He makes a case that the issue is legitimate. It is one which, I suspect, lurks just beneath the surface in the public consciousness.

The quiet concern manifests itself from time to time in subtle ways. When Mr. Reagan began to wear a hearing aid, his staff took pains to point out that the deafness in his right ear was caused by an exploding cartridge in a rifle he fired on a movie set. And a few months ago, after the president's annual physical, the

White House concealed the fact that he had an intestinal tumor until it could be safely determined that the growth was not malignant.

In 1980, Mr. Reagan's campaign people developed a semi-official response to the question of age: They simply cited the examples of other great leaders who have served in advanced years — usually Konrad Adenauer, Charles de Gaulle and Winston Churchill.

Mr. Reagan has managed to keep the age issue dormant by his exceptional vigor and his appeal to a sense of fairness — that people are entitled to be judged as individuals and not as actuarial statistics. Still, his campaign managers must live in mortal terror that some unexpected event — say, a mild heart attack or stroke, or even a mild respiratory infection causing cancellation of a scheduled debate — will bring the issue to the forefront.

In a way, even the health of Konstantin Chernenko, the Soviet leader, could militate against Mr. Reagan. It is widely believed that much of the tension in the world today is attributable to the fact that the Kremlin has become a gerontocracy. If Mr. Chernenko's emphysema should take his life before the election, it could scarcely escape notice that during the brief span of Mr. Reagan's presidency no less than three Soviet leaders had died, even though they were, on the average, younger than Mr. Reagan.

— Ray Jenkins in the Baltimore Sun.

FROM OUR JULY 7 PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1909: Matadors Lose to the Bulls

SAN SEBASTIAN, Spain — From the commencement of the current bullfight season on April 12 up to the present, five bullfighters have been killed and 111 more or less seriously injured. These unprecedented figures have aroused heated discussions in many newspapers, the opinion being expressed that the admission of young, inexperienced performers into the arenas is largely to blame for the frequency of accidents. It is suggested that this is only to be remedied by the establishment of a school for bullfighters. Those who argue thus, however, forget that even the most celebrated matadors, such as Bombita, Machiquita and Gaona, are among the victims. The scenes are daily becoming more ferocious and the bullfighters less skillful.

1934: Workers Revolt in Amsterdam

AMSTERDAM — The rioting which broke out in the Jordaan workers' district [on July 5] assumed the proportions of a veritable Communist revolt [on July 6]. Hundreds of soldiers and marines were striving ruthlessly to suppress the revolt. Though the police claimed to be masters of the situation, the northern part of the town was still in the hands of the insurgents. Their weapons are bricks and bottles full of gasoline. The troops are using their arms freely. Four were reported killed and 35 injured. The executive committee of the Dutch Communist Party addressed a letter to the government, explaining that the disorders are due to the reduction of the dole paid to the unemployed and they will cease when the law providing for this reduction is repealed.

For Africans, Merely More Of the Same

By Colin Legum

LONDON — Some 250 million people in 22 countries in sub-Saharan Africa are seriously affected by the worst food crisis of this century, and there is no likelihood of relief even if the three years of drought were to be broken during what remains of the rainy season.

The actual plight of what remains of the African victims ranges from starvation to acute suffering and widespread permanent damage from lack of nutrition. Millions of children are likely to sustain permanent mental and other debilities as a result of an inadequate daily diet.

The situation is in some respects worst of all in Ethiopia, where an estimated 2 million people currently face death from starvation unless adequate supplies of food can reach them in the drought-stricken provinces. The situation there is made much worse by the fact that many of the needy are concentrated in areas of fighting or where the Mengistu regime has little administrative control, and where transporting supplies is extremely difficult, especially in provinces like Tigré, Eritrea, Welo and the Ogaden.

The grim prospect for Ethiopia is that the casualties will exceed even the horrors of the last drought in the early 1970s, when an estimated 400,000 people died of starvation and another 1.5 million were ravaged by diseases associated with malnutrition. That tragedy was a major cause of the downfall of Emperor Haile Selassie.

A survey of the continent — "Africa's Food Crisis" by the Overseas Development Institute, 10-11 Percy Street, London — reports that the 22 sub-Saharan countries affected represent some 40 percent of the region's total population, which, at a very rough estimate, is thought to be approaching half a billion people. It is still growing at above the world average of 2.7 percent a year.

The affected countries stretch from Cape Verde on the Atlantic, across the Sahara belt of Chad, Mauritania and Senegal to Ethiopia and Somalia on the Red Sea, down the east coast through Tanzania, Zambia, Mozambique and Zimbabwe into South Africa, Lesotho and Botswana, and up the west coast through Angola, Benin and the Central African Republic to the Ivory Coast.

The Food and Agricultural Organization estimates that the 1983 harvest in these 22 countries produced 13.9 million tons of cereals, which was 12 million tons below the production of 1982 and 3 million tons below that of 1981.



Drawing by Robert Neubecker.

United Feature Syndicate, 1984.

The major cause of this disaster is the prolonged drought — the grimmest for almost a century; but other factors are the steady increase in population, continuing rapid urbanization and mistaken government policies. These mistakes include an over-concentration in the past on urban-oriented economies and reliance on para-state organizations.

In normal times it was possible to alleviate problems related to drought and other climatic conditions by importing food. But, with only two exceptions (Nigeria and Ivory Coast), none of the worst-hit countries today possesses the foreign exchange needed to pay for food imports — a direct consequence of the depressed state of the international economy that has affected both the volume and the prices of exports.

Civil wars and insurgency — in particular in Ethiopia, Somalia, Chad, Sudan and Angola — have compounded the climatic problems.

The decline in per capita food production in sub-Saharan Africa in the last few years is in striking contrast with the 15-percent increase achieved in Asia. But the ODI survey questions whether there is any evidence to show that the production of peasant farmers has, in fact, declined. Overall, farming suffers from the persistence of traditional methods, a lack of scientific knowledge, the inability to pay for inputs such as fertilizers and pesticides, and the cost of fuel, which seriously affects rural transport.

Unlike Asia, large areas of Africa have an arid or semi-arid climate with high variability of rainfall from year to year. Research shows that in the 87 years ending in 1945, one Sahel group of countries experienced 53 years of food crises.

While foreign aid is essential to help alleviate the suffering, the ODI warns against types of aid that could worsen long-term recovery. It points out that financial aid is usually the most flexible form of assistance for emergency victims, since it can be used to purchase food, medicine, transport or whatever is required from the nearest source. But the international donor community usually prefers to provide food aid. This has its dangers, but can be used to advantage provided due care is taken.

The essential requirement is that it should not make matters worse, for example, by overloading the local administration and transport system, or by adding to the disruption already caused to the farming community by weakening incentives.

Food aid can be valuable, but care must be taken that it does not undermine efforts to boost domestic food production, by competing with local produce or enabling governments to avoid the consequences of neglecting their farm sectors.

Unfortunately, even when governments have the will to change their economic policies to provide incentives to farmers, it takes time for results to show. There will not be large or rapid benefits from improvements in agricultural policy conducted by governments and aid agencies.

International Herald Tribune.

Well, What's So Wrong About a Service Economy?

By Robert J. Samuelson

WASHINGTON — One of the most maligned concepts in America these days is the "service economy." The two words summon up a vision of fast-food restaurants, dry cleaners and bowling alleys in a nation that produces nothing of enduring value. All this is the engaging stuff of cocktail-party economics.

Popular preconceptions about the service economy are generally cockeyed. It is not inexorably leading to lower living standards — actually, just the opposite. It is not displacing the physical production of goods. It is not polarizing income between a well paid elite of professionals and a poorly paid proletariat of janitors. And it is not spawning a nation of coin-operated laundries and barber shops.

Mostly, the expansion of the service sector is a sign of national wealth, not decay. As the economy has evolved, labor has moved from farming to goods production (manufacturing, mining, construction) and after that to services — not because production was declining but because more production could be done with relatively fewer people. Farm production today is many times the 1860 level yet requires less than 4 percent of the work force, compared with 60 percent then.

Manufacturing has undergone

the same change. In 1980 its output was one-third higher than in 1970, but employment had grown only 5 percent. More workers have been freed to provide services that, when society was poorer, it could not afford or did not want. There are more hotels, amusement parks and professional sports teams because there is more mobility and more leisure. There are more hospitals, doctors and nursing homes because Americans live longer and can spend more on their upkeep.

To think that the service economy portends misfortune is to see it as new, but it isn't. Traditionally, economists have classified production of anything that can be stored into the goods sector and everything else into the service sector. So services include retail stores, wholesale distributors, telephone and power utilities, banks and government.

Since the late 1940s, services have accounted for half of all jobs; today the proportion is seven of 10. If the shift were going to cause trouble, it should have occurred already.

Anyone who thinks manufacturing is especially virtuous should study some comparisons. North Carolina has more of its nonfarm work force in manufacturing (32.8

percent in 1983) than any other U.S. state, but its residents' per capita income ranks only 39th. Most states with a big manufacturing base are not near the top of the table.

This does not mean that manufacturing fosters poverty; it simply confirms the process of historic change. Fifty years ago, North and South Carolina were largely rural, farm economies. As farms mechanized, tenant farmers and farm hands moved into factories. The pay was poor by Northern standards, but it was better than subsistence farming. Living standards in these states are much closer to the national average now than in 1940.

True, goods-producing industries do, on average, pay more than service industries. But there is no solid evidence that the rise of service employment has made income distribution more unequal.

Why not? Some guesses. Average wages in services are held down by the large number of women and teenagers in part-time jobs. And many fast-growing service industries do pay well. "Business services," for example, include architectural and engineering firms (\$11.50 an hour in 1983), computer firms (\$10.06) and accounting firms

(\$8.97). The paradox of the service economy is that most of us belong to it, yet there is a bias against it.

Our manufacturing mentality imposes superiority to tangible products. But almost everything people buy (food is the major exception) provides a service. Cars and planes provide transportation; houses provide shelter; television sets provide information and entertainment.

In the real world, the distinction blurs even more. Xerox is a major manufacturer, but only one-seventh of its American work force is on the factory floor. More than half are involved in sales, customer service and marketing. Xerox's machines would not be worth much if customers did not know about them (because there was no advertising or sales force) or could not use them (because there was no training or repair). So most Xerox workers provide these services.

As many people work at auto dealerships as work in auto manufacturing. The distinction between services and manufacturing is increasingly irrelevant for higher living standards and more jobs. We should encourage efficient firms over the inefficient, and growth in industries over the stagnant — whatever they may be.

Newsweek.

Reasons Why 'Nobody Loves Life Like an Old Man'

By Morrie Goldfischer

NEW YORK — "Grow old along with me! The best is yet to be."

— Robert Browning, "Rabbi Ben Ezra" (1864)

Every stage in life has its pleasures and its compensations, and a mature age is no exception.

Joining more than 27 million other Americans, I recently had the privilege of being awarded a Medicare card. That card is a milestone of sorts, and I took the occasion to do some reading and pondering on this business of growing older. Believing that indeed what is past is prologue, I dipped into what great thinkers have said on the subject of aging, and found much encouragement.

Jonathan Swift commented in his "Thoughts on Various Subjects" (1711) that "every man desires to live long, but no man would be old." I guess there is a lot of truth in that, but, in the words of a popular song, "You can't have one without the other." So let's count the blessings of living to a ripe old age as described by philosophers, writers and other prominent people.

Plato wrote in "The Republic": "Old age has a great sense of calm and freedom. When the passions have relaxed their hold you have escaped not from one master but from many." Sapphoes remarked in "Acropolis" that of course "nobody loves life like an aging man." Cicero listed some reasons in "De Senectute": "I am very grateful to old age because it has increased my desire for conversation and lessened my desire for food and drink."

In 1624, Francis Bacon wrote in "Apophthegms": "Age appears to be best thought of as a wood best to burn, old wine to drink, old friends to trust, old wine to drink, old friends to trust, and old authors to read." Somerset Maugham had a provocative comment on how aging changes one's perspective: "When I was young I was amazed at Plutarch's statement that the elder Cato began at the age of 80 to learn Greek. I am amazed no longer. Old age is ready to undertake tasks that you shirked because it would take too long."

While there may be a gradual diminution of physical vigor as the years go by, there is no reason to give up the good fight for the things we hold dear. General Douglas MacArthur, at 78, expressed these sentiments:

"I promise to keep on living as long as I expected to live forever. Nobody grows old by merely living a number of years. People grow old only by deserting their ideals. Years may wrinkle the skin, but to give up interest wrinkles the soul."

Alfred Lord Tennyson expressed similar sentiments in "Ulysses" (1842): "Too much is taken, mirth, abides; and that / We are not now as we were. / Moved earth and heaven, that which we are, / One equal temper of heroic hearts, / Made weak by time and fate, but strong in will / To strive, to seek, to find — and not to yield."

Some believe that the things we gain along life's way may be more important than those we lose. "As man advances in life," Samuel Johnson said, "he gets what is better than admiration — judgment to estimate things at their own value."

Besides, age is relative. On his 85th birthday, in 1955, Bernard Baruch observed: "To me, old age is always 15 years older than I am." Oliver Wendell Holmes wrote in 1889, in a letter to Julia Ward Howe on her 70th birthday: "To be 70 years young is sometimes, far more cheerful and hopeful than to be 40 years old."

Contrasting old age and youth brings us to the immortal words of

the Irish-American humorist Finley Peter Dunne in "Old Age": "Many a man that couldn't direct you to the drugstore on the corner when he was 30 will get a respectful hearing when age has further impaired his mind."

Still, as observed in an adage recalled by the entertainer Maurice Chevalier, "Old age isn't so bad when you consider the alternative."

It seems that as long as we have the ability to laugh at life's absurdities, we'll continue young in mind and spirit. Satchel Paige, the durable baseball pitcher, used to ask, "How old would you be if you didn't know how old you was?" And he would add: "Don't look back. Something might be gaining on you."

The writer is a consultant to book publishers. He contributed this column to The New York Times.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Thoughts on Getting On
Regarding "Is 74, or Maybe Even 78, Too Old to Be the President?" (June 26) by George W. Ball:

Since when is youth an unalloyed virtue? Mr. Ball served under presidents Kennedy and Johnson. Make a list of all the things you wish these

men had been. Would added vigor in them have realized these hopes, or merely accentuated their faults?

We might trace the speculation about Mr. Reagan's vitality for speculations about Mr. Mondale's independence, Mr. Hart's identity or Mr. Jackson's religiosity.

It may be a sad revelation, but the

Democrats are less sure of their candidates' character than the nation is of Mr. Reagan's health.

ADRIAN H. PLATT,
London.

Why pick on the elderly? When George Ball's Kennedy crowd were in power they displayed acute senility and they were only in their forties.

DAVID HOSTYK,
Ra'ananna, Israel.

Let Mr. Ball, 74, remember Henry Wadsworth Longfellow's words — "Ah, nothing is too late / Till the tired heart shall cease to palpitate."

E. LEVENS (86),
Konstanz, West Germany.

Thomas Jefferson, James Buchanan and George Washington all died in their late 60s or beyond. Their ages, in the conditions of those days, compare to 80-plus today.

JOSEPH S. KOBBS,
Heidelberg, West Germany.

George Ball is too gentle to suggest still another reason why Ronald Reagan ought not run again. It is not just the nation's welfare but Mr. Reagan's that is at stake. There is that awful William Henry Harrison precedent. Since Harrison, every U.S. president elected in a year divisible by 20 (his was 1840) has died in office. This includes Lincoln, Garfield, McKinley, Harding, Franklin Roosevelt and Kennedy. Some died in their second terms or even (Roosevelt) in a fourth term, but the basic rule remains.

Mr. Reagan, elected in 1980, can smash the precedent by surviving one term and getting out. A second term would be pushing his luck. May he then live as a private citizen to 120.

MORTON FUNER,
St. Tropez, France.

INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE
JOHN HAY WHITNEY, Chairman 1983-1984

KATHARINE GRAHAM, WILLIAM S. PALEY, ARTHUR OCHS SULZBERGER
Co-Chairmen

LEE W. HUEBNER, Publisher
Executive Editor: **RENE BONDY**
Editor: **ALAIN LECOUR**
Deputy Editor: **FRANÇOIS DESMAISONS**
Associate Editor: **RICHARD H. MORGAN**
Director of Circulation: **STEPHAN W. CONAWAY**
Director of Advertising: **STEPHAN W. CONAWAY**
Director of Operations: **STEPHAN W. CONAWAY**

International Herald Tribune, 181 Avenue Charles-de-Gaulle, 92200 Neuilly-sur-Seine, France. Telephone: 747-1265. Telex: 612118 (Herald). Cable: HERALD PARIS.

Directeur de la publication: **Walter N. Thayer**
Asia Headquarters: 24-26 Hennessy Road, Hong Kong, Tel. 5-285618. Telex 61170.
Managing Dir. U.K.: **Robin MacKinnon**, 43 Long Acre, London WC2E. Tel. 836-4802. Telex 363009.
S.A. au capital de 1.200.000 F. RCS Nanterre B 73201126. Commission Paritaire No. 34231.
U.S. subscription: \$380 yearly. Second-class postage paid at Long Island City, N.Y. 11101.
© 1984, International Herald Tribune. All rights reserved.



In the Ural Mountains of the Soviet Union, people live to be over 150 years old. It is then that they are elected to the Politburo.

NYSE Most Actives				
Symbol	High	Low	Change	Volume
AT&T	21 1/2	21 1/4	+ 1/4	1,200,000
IBM	100 1/4	100 1/8	+ 1/8	1,100,000
GE	29 1/4	29 1/8	+ 1/8	1,000,000
Merck	52 1/4	52 1/8	+ 1/8	800,000
Johnson & Johnson	41 1/4	41 1/8	+ 1/8	700,000
Exxon	40 1/4	40 1/8	+ 1/8	600,000
Boeing	38 1/4	38 1/8	+ 1/8	500,000
Ford	25 1/4	25 1/8	+ 1/8	400,000
Wal-Mart	24 1/4	24 1/8	+ 1/8	300,000
McDonald's	23 1/4	23 1/8	+ 1/8	200,000

Dow Jones Averages				
Index	High	Low	Change	Volume
Dow Jones Industrial	2,825.14	2,825.14	+ 1.36	1,200,000
Dow Jones Transportation	1,234.56	1,234.56	+ 0.12	500,000
Dow Jones Utility	1,567.89	1,567.89	+ 0.05	300,000
Dow Jones Financial	1,890.12	1,890.12	+ 0.08	200,000

NYSE Index				
Index	High	Low	Change	Volume
NYSE Composite	2,825.14	2,825.14	+ 1.36	1,200,000
NYSE Industrial	1,234.56	1,234.56	+ 0.12	500,000
NYSE Transportation	1,567.89	1,567.89	+ 0.05	300,000
NYSE Financial	1,890.12	1,890.12	+ 0.08	200,000

Friday's NYSE Closing				
Index	High	Low	Change	Volume
NYSE Composite	2,825.14	2,825.14	+ 1.36	1,200,000
NYSE Industrial	1,234.56	1,234.56	+ 0.12	500,000
NYSE Transportation	1,567.89	1,567.89	+ 0.05	300,000
NYSE Financial	1,890.12	1,890.12	+ 0.08	200,000

AMEX Most Actives				
Symbol	High	Low	Change	Volume
Gold	380.00	379.50	+ 0.50	1,000,000
Silver	15.00	14.90	+ 0.10	800,000
Platinum	1,200.00	1,195.00	+ 5.00	600,000
Palladium	450.00	445.00	+ 5.00	400,000
Crude Oil	25.00	24.80	+ 0.20	300,000

NASDAQ Index				
Index	High	Low	Change	Volume
NASDAQ Composite	1,234.56	1,234.56	+ 0.12	500,000
NASDAQ Industrial	1,567.89	1,567.89	+ 0.05	300,000
NASDAQ Transportation	1,890.12	1,890.12	+ 0.08	200,000
NASDAQ Financial	2,123.45	2,123.45	+ 0.10	100,000

Dow Jones Bond Averages				
Index	High	Low	Change	Volume
Dow Jones Industrial	1,234.56	1,234.56	+ 0.12	500,000
Dow Jones Transportation	1,567.89	1,567.89	+ 0.05	300,000
Dow Jones Utility	1,890.12	1,890.12	+ 0.08	200,000
Dow Jones Financial	2,123.45	2,123.45	+ 0.10	100,000

AMEX Stock Index				
Index	High	Low	Change	Volume
AMEX Composite	1,234.56	1,234.56	+ 0.12	500,000
AMEX Industrial	1,567.89	1,567.89	+ 0.05	300,000
AMEX Transportation	1,890.12	1,890.12	+ 0.08	200,000
AMEX Financial	2,123.45	2,123.45	+ 0.10	100,000

NYSE Slips; M-1 Up \$1 Billion

NEW YORK — Amid a decline in the U.S. unemployment rate, prices on the New York Stock Exchange lost ground Friday because investors feared the latest sign of economic strength would drive interest rates higher.

Although prices rebounded slightly at the end, the prospect of ever-higher interest rates knocked down stocks in several key banks.

Gold dropped to a two-year low and the dollar ended mixed on international markets, but mining stocks managed to erase earlier losses as assurances they would not be hurt by the developments.

For the week ended June 25, M-1, the narrow measure of the U.S. money supply, rose \$1 billion, much less than expected. Other Federal Reserve data showed continued heavy borrowing by Continental Illinois National Bank.

"The market was looking for \$2 billion or more and it reacted favorably to the lower number," said David M. Jones, economist at

Aubrey G. Lanson & Co.

He added that the latest report leaves the money supply \$3 billion below the \$549.1 billion upper range of the Fed's 4 percent to 8 percent growth target.

The Dow Jones industrial average, down 9 at midsession after skidding 9.73 Thursday, slipped 1.99 to 1,122.57. It lost 9.83 overall for the week.

Volume was 65.8 million shares, down from 66.1 million Thursday.

Prices rebounded a bit in the last hour of trading when many professional traders replaced borrowed shares sold earlier in expectation of a market decline.

Exchanges to Remain Open on Election Day

The Associated Press

NEW YORK — For the first time in its 193-year history, the New York Stock Exchange will remain open during a presidential election day this year, the exchange said Friday.

The American Stock Exchange said later it also would be open Nov. 6. The nation's two biggest commodity exchanges, the Board of Trade and the Mercantile Exchange in Chicago, said they planned to close on Election Day.

"By remaining open on Election Day, a day when most industries around the world conduct business as usual, we are providing an essential service to investors in the United States and overseas," John J. Phelan, the NYSE chairman, said.

But Wall Street generally was dismayed that prospects for lower interest rates were dimmed by news that the U.S. unemployment rate in June dropped to a four-year low of 7.1 percent. However, bond prices stabilized after dropping at the outset on the unemployment news. Federal funds rates traded at 1 1/4 percent below the report on M-1.

"I think the Dow Jones average could test the 1,080 low again in the near future," said Ricky Harrington of Interstate Securities of Charlotte, North Carolina. "But liquidity is building up and we could have a significant rally in the next two or three weeks."

GM Canada Plans to Spend \$171 Million on New Plant

The Associated Press

OSHA, Ontario — General Motors of Canada Ltd. said Friday that it will build a \$171 million plant in Oshawa for the stamping of car and truck bodies.

GM also has announced that the Oshawa assembly plant will be expanded to increase truck output from 45 a day to 60 a day, and that the expansion will cost \$417 million.

Two weeks ago, GM said that it would spend \$168 million to upgrade its V-6 engine plant in St. Catharines, Ontario.

The stamping plant will begin producing metal hoods, doors, fenders and trunk lids late in 1987, GM said. It will be Oshawa's second GM stamping plant.

GM spokesman Nick Hall said he was not aware that the plant would result in a loss of any jobs in the United States.

U.S. auto companies save several dollars an hour in labor costs by manufacturing in Canada because of the weak Canadian dollar, currently selling at about 75 cents to the U.S. dollar, and Canada's socialized medicine, which saves on health-care costs.

The government of Canada also extended GM a \$16.5-million loan for the stamping plant, GM said.

GM has three assembly plants in Canada. The midsize, front-wheel drive A-cars — Chevrolet Celebrity and Pontiac 6000 — are made in Oshawa, as are light trucks.

Mr. Hall said GM needs to have the stamping plant near the assembly plant because of GM's adoption of kan-ban, the Japanese inventory

method by which parts are delivered to the assembly line as needed, instead of stored in a warehouse. Mr. Hall said 200 new jobs will be created.

Construction will begin immediately on the stamping plant and the additions to the assembly plant, GM said.

About 350 workers are employed at the other Oshawa stamping plant where fuel tanks, oil pans, wheel housings, engine mounts and control arms are made.

GM makes midsize, rear-wheel drive cars in St. Therese, Quebec, and vans in Scarborough, Ontario.

Taiwan Revises Upward Target for GNP Growth

Reuters

TAIPEI — Taiwan's Council for Economic Planning and Development said Friday that it has revised the target for growth this year in its real gross national product to 9 percent, up from a previous target of 7.5 percent.

A spokesman said this follows increased external trade and industrial production in the first five months of this year.

In January-May this year, exports totaled \$12.2 billion, up 32 percent, and imports \$8.89 billion, up 15.1 percent, against the same period last year. The industrial production index rose 7.0 percent during the first five months of this year from a year earlier.

NYSE Most Actives				
Symbol	High	Low	Change	Volume
AT&T	21 1/2	21 1/4	+ 1/4	1,200,000
IBM	100 1/4	100 1/8	+ 1/8	1,100,000
GE	29 1/4	29 1/8	+ 1/8	1,000,000
Merck	52 1/4	52 1/8	+ 1/8	800,000
Johnson & Johnson	41 1/4	41 1/8	+ 1/8	700,000
Exxon	40 1/4	40 1/8	+ 1/8	600,000
Boeing	38 1/4	38 1/8	+ 1/8	500,000
Ford	25 1/4	25 1/8	+ 1/8	400,000
Wal-Mart	24 1/4	24 1/8	+ 1/8	300,000
McDonald's	23 1/4	23 1/8	+ 1/8	200,000

Dow Jones Averages				
Index	High	Low	Change	Volume
Dow Jones Industrial	2,825.14	2,825.14	+ 1.36	1,200,000
Dow Jones Transportation	1,234.56	1,234.56	+ 0.12	500,000
Dow Jones Utility	1,567.89	1,567.89	+ 0.05	300,000
Dow Jones Financial	1,890.12	1,890.12	+ 0.08	200,000

NYSE Index				
Index	High	Low	Change	Volume
NYSE Composite	2,825.14	2,825.14	+ 1.36	1,200,000
NYSE Industrial	1,234.56	1,234.56	+ 0.12	500,000
NYSE Transportation	1,567.89	1,567.89	+ 0.05	300,000
NYSE Financial	1,890.12	1,890.12	+ 0.08	200,000

Friday's NYSE Closing				
Index	High	Low	Change	Volume
NYSE Composite	2,825.14	2,825.14	+ 1.36	1,200,000
NYSE Industrial	1,234.56	1,234.56	+ 0.12	500,000
NYSE Transportation	1,567.89	1,567.89	+ 0.05	300,000
NYSE Financial	1,890.12	1,890.12	+ 0.08	200,000

AMEX Most Actives				
Symbol	High	Low	Change	Volume
Gold	380.00	379.50	+ 0.50	1,000,000
Silver	15.00	14.90	+ 0.10	800,000
Platinum	1,200.00	1,195.00	+ 5.00	600,000
Palladium	450.00	445.00	+ 5.00	400,000
Crude Oil	25.00	24.80	+ 0.20	300,000

NASDAQ Index				
Index	High	Low	Change	Volume
NASDAQ Composite	1,234.56	1,234.56	+ 0.12	500,000
NASDAQ Industrial	1,567.89	1,567.89	+ 0.05	300,000
NASDAQ Transportation	1,890.12	1,890.12	+ 0.08	200,000
NASDAQ Financial	2,123.45	2,123.45	+ 0.10	100,000

Dow Jones Bond Averages				
Index	High	Low	Change	Volume
Dow Jones Industrial	1,234.56	1,234.56	+ 0.12	500,000
Dow Jones Transportation	1,567.89	1,567.89	+ 0.05	300,000
Dow Jones Utility	1,890.12	1,890.12	+ 0.08	200,000
Dow Jones Financial	2,123.45	2,123.45	+ 0.10	100,000

AMEX Stock Index				
Index	High	Low	Change	Volume
AMEX Composite	1,234.56	1,234.56	+ 0.12	500,000
AMEX Industrial	1,567.89	1,567.89	+ 0.05	300,000
AMEX Transportation	1,890.12	1,890.12	+ 0.08	200,000
AMEX Financial	2,123.45	2,123.45	+ 0.10	100,000

NYSE Most Actives				
Symbol	High	Low	Change	Volume
AT&T	21 1/2	21 1/4	+ 1/4	1,200,000
IBM	100 1/4	100 1/8	+ 1/8	1,100,000
GE	29 1/4	29 1/8	+ 1/8	1,000,000
Merck	52 1/4	52 1/8	+ 1/8	800,000
Johnson & Johnson	41 1/4	41 1/8	+ 1/8	700,000
Exxon	40 1/4	40 1/8	+ 1/8	600,000
Boeing	38 1/4	38 1/8	+ 1/8	500,000
Ford	25 1/4	25 1/8	+ 1/8	400,000
Wal-Mart	24 1/4	24 1/8	+ 1/8	300,000
McDonald's	23 1/4	23 1/8	+ 1/8	200,000

Dow Jones Averages				
Index	High	Low	Change	Volume
Dow Jones Industrial	2,825.14	2,825.14	+ 1.36	1,200,000
Dow Jones Transportation	1,234.56	1,234.56	+ 0.12	500,000
Dow Jones Utility	1,567.89	1,567.89	+ 0.05	300,000
Dow Jones Financial	1,890.12	1,890.12	+ 0.08	200,000

NYSE Index				
Index	High	Low	Change	Volume
NYSE Composite	2,825.14	2,825.14	+ 1.36	1,200,000
NYSE Industrial	1,234.56	1,234.56	+ 0.12	500,000
NYSE Transportation	1,567.89	1,567.89	+ 0.05	300,000
NYSE Financial	1,890.12	1,890.12	+ 0.08	200,000

Friday's NYSE Closing				
Index	High	Low	Change	Volume
NYSE Composite	2,825.14	2,825.14	+ 1.36	1,200,000
NYSE Industrial	1,234.56	1,234.56	+ 0.12	500,000
NYSE Transportation	1,567.89	1,567.89	+ 0.05	300,000
NYSE Financial	1,890.12	1,890.12	+ 0.08	200,000

AMEX Most Actives				
Symbol	High	Low	Change	Volume
Gold	380.00	379.50	+ 0.50	1,000,000
Silver	15.00	14.90	+ 0.10	800,000
Platinum	1,200.00	1,195.00	+ 5.00	600,000
Palladium	450.00	445.00	+ 5.00	400,000
Crude Oil	25.00	24.80	+ 0.20	300,000

NASDAQ Index				
Index	High	Low	Change	Volume
NASDAQ Composite	1,234.56	1,234.56	+ 0.12	500,000
NASDAQ Industrial	1,567.89	1,567.89	+ 0.05	300,000
NASDAQ Transportation	1,890.12	1,890.12	+ 0.08	200,000
NASDAQ Financial	2,123.45	2,123.45	+ 0.10	100,000

سكنا من العمل

BL Intends to Limit Stakes in Jaguar to 15%

**FOR MORE
CLASSIFIEDS**

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street

was adjourned on June 21. Enstas said Mr. Huffington and his slate of nine other directors agreed to resign from the board to line with a settlement announced Thursday.

While awaiting the final tally, Enstas said the results had been rendered moot by developments since June 21. It noted that more than 50 percent of its shares were purchased by Unimair Co., a partnership of Allied Corp. and Ultramar PLC, under a tender offer at \$30 a share.

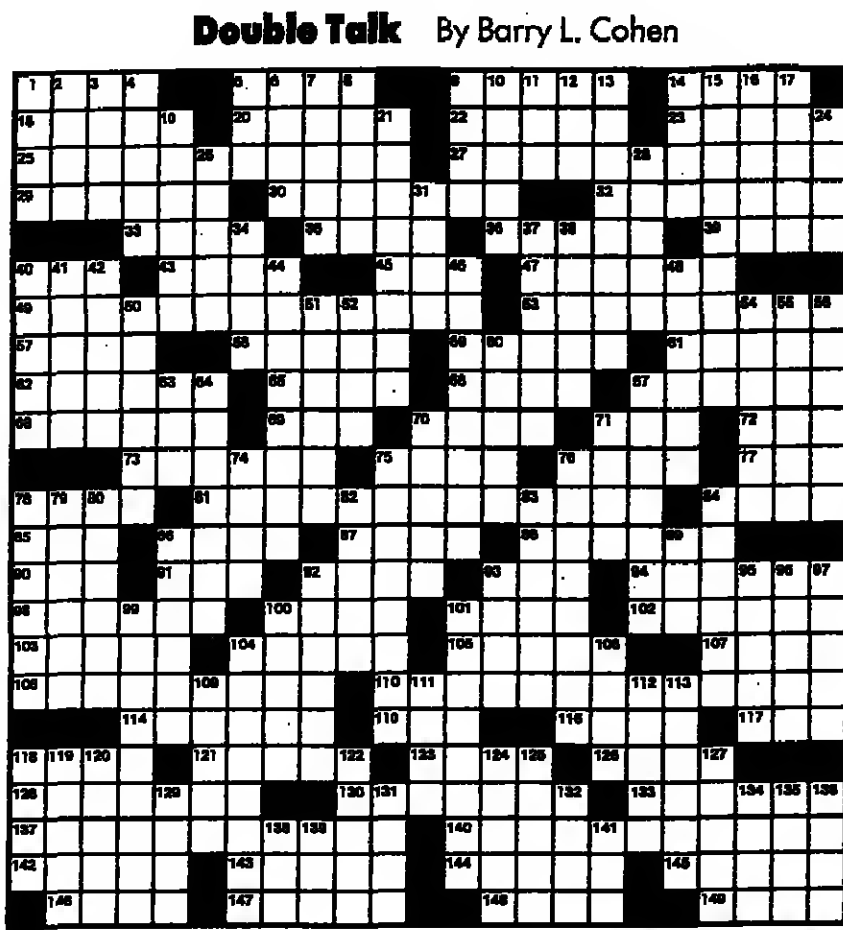
Austrian Bank Grants Trade Credit to Soviet

The Associated Press

VIENNA — Austria's Creditanstalt-Bankverein has granted a \$105.2-million trade credit to the Soviet Union, the bank said Friday. Terms were not disclosed.

The credit will help the Soviet Union buy steel pipe from Voest-Alpine AG, Austria's national steel

- ACROSS**
- 1 Be informed
 - 2 Delta material
 - 3 Premiering film: 1944
 - 4 Memorable chanteuse
 - 5 "Okla-homa!"
 - 6 20th winter wear
 - 7 Indian state
 - 8 Fish
 - 9 Cover cabaret show
 - 10 Remained sober
 - 11 Restaurant dish
 - 12 Perish
 - 13 "... like the — of many waters": Isa. 17:13
 - 14 Notorious marquis
 - 15 Heavy film
 - 16 Archeologist's find
 - 17 Heraldry term
 - 18 Moslem
 - 19 Kansas city official
 - 20 Protection against flying saucer
 - 21 Tumbler prettifiers
 - 22 Strange street
 - 23 Rastafarian lament
 - 24 Creator of Oz
 - 25 Affected with frenzy
 - 26 Bradley and Khayyam
 - 27 He hatched a Robin
- ACROSS**
- 62 Completely absorbed
 - 63 Oil or water
 - 64 Rocky hills
 - 65 Street urchins
 - 66 Solid: Comb. form
 - 67 R.N.'s specialty
 - 68 Dida
 - 69 blacksmith's work
 - 70 Big London landmark
 - 71 Writer Hemmoff
 - 72 Bird in a Kesey title
 - 73 Diocesan centers
 - 74 Hash-house sign
 - 75 Summer on the Somme
 - 76 Old
 - 77 Tiny trick
 - 78 Frigidaire's river
 - 79 It's longer than life
 - 80 Opera-house level
 - 81 Mare's morsels
 - 82 Prefix with lithic
 - 83 Donkey, in Dunkerque
 - 84 Major
 - 85 Fortune
 - 86 Wealth
 - 87 Israeli actor and family
 - 88 Noted German musicologist
- ACROSS**
- 101 Far Eastern dessert
 - 102 Diagram or plan
 - 103 Animated
 - 104 Like a sophist's arguments
 - 105 Humble
 - 106 Big bird
 - 107 Trawler's sensible item
 - 108 Give up goodies
 - 109 Milk curdler
 - 110 Putting on a little
 - 111 Broadway
 - 112 Garson of
 - 113 Unoriginal people
 - 114 Prison pattern
 - 115 Hold together
 - 116 Mr. Ed with laryngitis
 - 117 Nocturnal cavalier
 - 118 Certain
 - 119 Iroquoians
 - 120 Spa at Lake Geneva
 - 121 Baseball's Del
 - 122 Raw: unseasoned
 - 123 Apart from that
 - 124 Tasty
 - 125 "... are the days..."
 - 126 Space



© New York Times, edited by Eugene Malachuk

- DOWN**
- 1 Towel word
 - 2 Power-station prod.
 - 3 Menlo Park middle name
 - 4 City ENE of Paris
 - 5 U.K., e.g.
 - 6 Readied champagne
 - 7 Four-time Wimbledon winner
 - 8 Brief quiet on the front
- DOWN**
- 9 Laundry girl
 - 10 China or golden
 - 11 Des Passos trilogy
 - 12 Stungaree
 - 13 — Cup, in yachting
 - 14 Montana maneuver
 - 15 Socially active
 - 16 Moreover
 - 17 Spark starter
 - 18 Grease monkey's work
- DOWN**
- 21 Annoying mike effect
 - 24 Brink
 - 26 French organist-composer
 - 28 Almost princely
 - 29 Where Brunel is
 - 34 Type of sch.
 - 37 Artist Hopper
 - 38 Appealing ovens
 - 40 French clerics

- DOWN**
- 41 Polypheme
 - 42 Unclouded sky
 - 44 Steer's last stop
 - 46 Houses of ill repute
 - 48 Auto-race place
 - 49 Steel — on
 - 51 Kind of computer
 - 52 Pipe metal
 - 54 Brought together, politically
 - 55 Natural
 - 56 He directed "The Knack"
 - 57 Dr. Seuss's Thidwick
 - 63 Little, in Lyon
 - 64 Warning sounds
- DOWN**
- 67 Acquirers
 - 70 Luigi's sixth
 - 71 — el Azraq (Blue Nile)
 - 74 Contemporary
 - 75 Mass rush
 - 76 "Conscience makes — of us all": Wilde
 - 78 Yule figures
 - 79 Anatomical
 - 80 Drop by
 - 82 Court targets
 - 83 Weather-map line
 - 84 Does acquaints
 - 86 Author Gay
 - 89 Word class in parentheses
 - 92 Coeur — Idaho
- DOWN**
- 93 Urvla, e.g.
 - 95 Virtile chaps
 - 96 Corundum
 - 97 Pan-fry
 - 99 Exhausts
 - 100 Garson of
 - 101 Molotov cocktail ingredient
 - 104 Wraps up
 - 106 Dutch cheese
 - 108 — nous
 - 111 "Pondicherry" aria
 - 112 Oklahoma city
 - 113 Kin of a lava-lava
 - 118 Fatigue symp-
 - 119 Compatriot of Epstein
 - 120 "... to fetch — of water"
- DOWN**
- 122 Very, in music
 - 124 Putting on a little
 - 125 Kingdom, to Rocco
 - 127 Former Tokyo, V.I.P.
 - 128 Ovid's ex-
 - 131 Sarva
 - 132 Cnemis
 - 134 "Rome of Hun-
 - 135 Syngman of South Korea
 - 136 Tartarus topper
 - 138 Gallina prod-
 - 139 Torn of films
 - 141 Famed poet's monogram

BOOKS

THE AMERICAN BLUES
By Ward Just. 205 pp. \$15.95.
Viking, 40 West 23d St., New York, N.Y. 10010.

Reviewed by Frederick Busch

IN his new novel "The American Blues" Ward Just relies upon his amply-illustrated strengths — the economies of short fiction, his wisdom about politics, his ability to write about public and private events simultaneously, a love of history, an admiration of his female character — and he gives us a simple, moving tale about the legacy of the Vietnam war. His narrator-protagonist is a journalist who covered it at its height, but as the war winds down, he is, along with truth about the war, lost.

He is writing a history of the war, and he cannot, as his America cannot, write the final chapter. His stability and his marriage founder upon the effort. He goes off to join his friend, a wealthy mystery-story writer, a bon vivant, amateur blues player named Quinn. He meets Marty, a young woman just out of college. The story of Marty and him, told to the accompaniment of the blues — this is to be a

song of national heartache — is addressed to all of those who were instructed by Carter and Nixon and Reagan and Ford to put Vietnam behind them.

We know what is at stake here in large, abstract terms: peace (private and national), hope for love and work. But the novel suffers because Just fails to make us see and feel what is lost when our hero sets out to find what he needs. His wife and son, left behind, don't seem plausible. As for the war, although it is an enormous presence in the national psyche and, simultaneously, in the protagonist's, Just — like his hero — hasn't a set of facts (names, dates) that provide the sense of strife he wishes to convey and analyze.

Curiously, this weakness grows out of Just's great strengths. He is a master at summarizing, eliding, making the small stand usefully for the large. At his best, because of his talent for leaving out, because of his powerful clipped prose, his awe of women and his love of the world of men. Just reminds us of

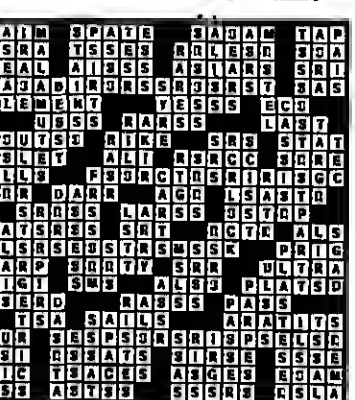
Ernest Hemingway. He refers to Hemingway on the penultimate page: "I had accepted the thesis, half a century old now, that the large abstract words such as glory, honor, courage and cowardice, were ob- 'some.' The reference is to 'A Farewell to Arms' in which Frederic Henry, says, 'Abstract words such as glory, honor, courage or hallow were obscene beside the concrete names of villages, the numbers of roads, the names of rivers, the numbers of regiments and the dates.'"

As Frederic Henry sought refuge in romantic love that provided him with an alternate world, a mythic refuge, so Just's hero seeks to employ women as havens and metaphors. Marty is mostly gestures and attitudes — her attraction for the hero is not palpable. She loves skiing and a healthy body (her own), but not the kind of urgent sex in which our needful protagonist wishes to hide. She is cool to his needing her and cold to being used as his haven. And he is a man seeking "to understand oneself by the women one had loved"; he likens that comprehension to "defining a president by his cabinet." The essence of this novel consists of erotic love seen in terms of political relationships. To Marty, the narrator is a strip mining operation, an occupying army (the reference to Vietnam is clear): "Defoliate it, clear it, strip it, occupy it. Break it."

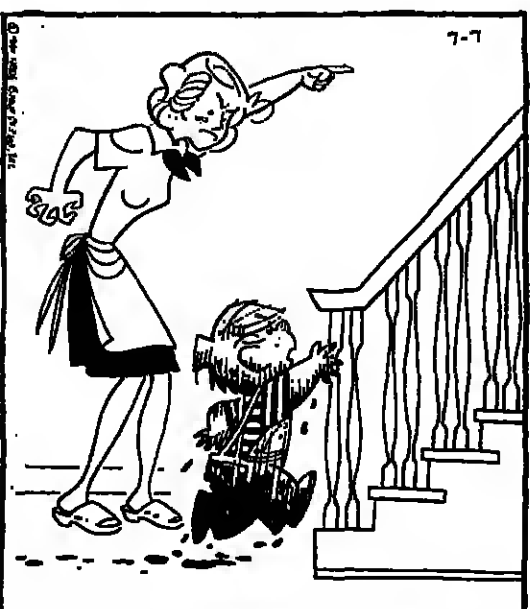
Marty, his best hope for peace, leaves him for the cold slopes. The narrator is left with two women of hot Vietnam itself. One is a romantic memory of the spirit of revolution, a guerrilla leader stripped to the waist, her shoulder black and blue from the recoil of her automatic rifle, being led off to her execution. The other is a translator in postwar Vietnam, to which the hero returns, after failing with Marty, in search of his final chapter. She makes love to him, though he is incapable of responding, and it is then that he discovers that "Only the large words were equal to the experience, in which the sacrifice was so out of balance and the results so confounding. Glory or disgrace . . . pick the word you want."

Frederick Busch, the author of "Invisible Mending," wrote this review for The Washington Post.

Solution to Last Week's Puzzle



DENNIS THE MENACE



WEATHER

EUROPE				ASIA			
	HIGH	LOW		HIGH	LOW		
Amsterdam	57	51	52	60	54	55	
Berlin	57	51	52	60	54	55	
Brussels	57	51	52	60	54	55	
London	57	51	52	60	54	55	
Paris	57	51	52	60	54	55	
Rome	57	51	52	60	54	55	
Stockholm	57	51	52	60	54	55	
Zurich	57	51	52	60	54	55	

MIDDLE EAST				OCEANIA			
	HIGH	LOW		HIGH	LOW		
Amman	77	61	59	84	78	73	
Beirut	77	61	59	84	78	73	
Damascus	77	61	59	84	78	73	
Jerusalem	77	61	59	84	78	73	
Tel Aviv	77	61	59	84	78	73	

Canadian Stock Markets

Prices in Canadian cents unless marked \$

Toronto				Montreal			
	HIGH	LOW	CLOSE		HIGH	LOW	CLOSE
3000 Alcan	11.15	11.10	11.12	1000 Bell	11.15	11.10	11.12
3000 Amco	11.15	11.10	11.12	1000 Bell	11.15	11.10	11.12
3000 Borealis	11.15	11.10	11.12	1000 Bell	11.15	11.10	11.12
3000 Can Pac	11.15	11.10	11.12	1000 Bell	11.15	11.10	11.12
3000 Can West	11.15	11.10	11.12	1000 Bell	11.15	11.10	11.12

Amsterdam

	Close	Prev.
ABN Holding	315	317.50
Alcan	11.15	11.10
Amco	11.15	11.10
Borealis	11.15	11.10
Can Pac	11.15	11.10

Other Markets

London				Tokyo			
	Close	Prev.			Close	Prev.	
AA Corp	1.50	1.48	AA Corp	1.50	1.48	AA Corp	1.50
Alcan	11.15	11.10	Alcan	11.15	11.10	Alcan	11.15
Amco	11.15	11.10	Amco	11.15	11.10	Amco	11.15
Borealis	11.15	11.10	Borealis	11.15	11.10	Borealis	11.15

Opel Says Metal Sales Cost 2 Billion Mark

Opel Says Metal Sales Cost 2 Billion Mark
The Associated Press
RUSSELLSHEIM, West Germany — Adam Opel AG, manufacturer of General Motors Corp. cars, said today the recently ended metalworkers strike cost it sales of 2.2 billion Deutsche marks (\$709 million).
It said the 50-day strike prevented it from building 121,462 cars that would normally have been assembled during that period. That would be about 12.6 percent of Opel's total 1983 production.

Dutch Living Costs Up 3.6%

Dutch Living Costs Up 3.6%
Reuters
THE HAGUE — The Dutch cost-of-living index rose 3.6 percent in the year to mid-June after a 3.7-percent rise in the year to mid-May. Economics Ministry figures show. The mid-June index was unchanged from the mid-May index, which was also unchanged from mid-April.

The Daily Source for International Investors

1201 Bank Mont
700 CIL
1100 CIL
1201 Bank Mont
700 CIL
1100 CIL

Amsterdam

1201 Bank Mont
700 CIL
1100 CIL

Opel Says Metal Sales Cost 2 Billion Mark

The Associated Press
RUSSELLSHEIM, West Germany — Adam Opel AG, manufacturer of General Motors Corp. cars, said today the recently ended metalworkers strike cost it sales of 2.2 billion Deutsche marks (\$709 million).

Dutch Living Costs Up 3.6%

Reuters
THE HAGUE — The Dutch cost-of-living index rose 3.6 percent in the year to mid-June after a 3.7-percent rise in the year to mid-May. Economics Ministry figures show. The mid-June index was unchanged from the mid-May index, which was also unchanged from mid-April.

